The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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LONDON, September 26.

A VERY numerous meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex was yeſterday held at the Mile-End aſſembly room. At one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Plomer, having been voted in the chair, opened the buſineſs with the following pertinent ſpeech:

"Gentlemen,

"Agreeable to the deſire of a number of reſpectable freeholders, who requeſted us to call a county meeting as early as poſſible, in order to conſider what meaſures are proper to be adopted at the preſent awful and diſtreſſed ſituation of this kingdom, and the American colonies, we have ſolicited your attendance this day. It would ill become either my private or official character, to dictate to ſo truly reſpectable a meeting; yet I may be permitted, with great deference, to hope that your deliberations may be conducted with candour, prudence and decorum. At the ſame time as you expreſs your loyalty to the King, forget not that you are Engliſhmen, and friends to your country.

"As we are aſſembled on buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to the Britiſh empire, conduct yourſelves in a manner that your deliberations and reſolutions may have due weight with the freeholders and people of Great-Britain. Repetitions are unpardonable, unleſs when they proceed from a warmth of feeling. Availing myſelf, therefore, of this juſtifiable excuſe, permit me again, gentlemen, to expreſs my earneſt wiſhes, that your proceedings may this day be conducted with that manly firmneſs, yet dignified moderation, as may impreſs your fellow ſubjects throughout the empire with a ſenſe of their conſequentiality."

Mr. Sheriff Plomer having thus acquitted himſelf with the utmoſt propriety, Mr. Maſkall, with that energy of feeling and animation of ſpirit which mark the character of genuine patriotiſm, delivered himſelf in the following terms:

"Sir, the preſent ſituation of Great-Britain, and of her colonies, is that of the moſt awful, the moſt important, the moſt conſequential kind. The greateſt, the moſt eſſential rights of the people of this country, have been either partially deſtroyed, or wholly explained away. The freedom of election, that foundation of all our other conſtitutional rights, has been wreſted from us by the arm of tyranny, and through our ſides all the electors of England have been diſfranchiſed. Frequent applications have been made to remove and overturn a ſyſtem thus daringly iniquitous, yet theſe applications have hitherto proved ineffectual. We have ſeen the preſent follow implicitly the meaſures of a former Parliament. A violent attack on the franchiſes of Engliſhmen, began by a former Houſe of Commons, has been continued by the preſent, and, adding obſtinacy to iniquity, the members have refuſed to reſcind a vote, which, whilſt it ſtands recorded on the journals, caſts a ſtigma on the juſtice of the Houſe.

"Thus much for our ſufferings as electors.

"With reſpect to the grievances ſuſtained by the empire at large, they are of the atrocious kind, and cry aloud to heaven for immediate redreſs. POPERY, that bane of civil and religious liberty, that cheriſher of ignorance, and mother of ſuperſtition; POPERY hath been ESTABLISHED in an extenſive part of the Britiſh empire, by legiſlators PROFESSING the doctrines of Proteſtaniſm. TRIAL BY JURY, that glory of the Engliſh law, has been either overturned by violence, or explained away by art. Thoſe primogenial rights which men derive from the GOD of nature, they too have been ſhameleſsly trampled upon, and inſidiouſly violated for the baſe purpoſes of puniſhing and ruining ſuch of our American fellow ſubjects as have taken a firm and deciſive part againſt the common enemy; men, who, in the great cauſe of liberty and of Great-Britain, have fought, bled, and died, and to whom we are principally indebted for the many glorious ſucceſſes the laſt war can boaſt.

"Without entering into a farther detail, it may ſuffice, Sir, to pronounce the preſent ſyſtem of American meaſures to be of that deſtructive caſt that there is not a ſingle ſhop-keeper, houſekeeper, tradeſman, or landholder throughout the kingdom, but what ſhould oppoſe them, as they tend to nothing leſs than the abſolute ruin of the trading intereſt, of the nobility, gentry and commonalty of the kingdom. In fine, Sir, unleſs we ſtay the preſent miniſterial proceedings, the nation is undone.

"I am well appriſed of the conſcientious propriety with which our repreſentatives have hitherto ſo worthily acquitted themſelves; but, as the ſentiments of the freeholders of this county coincide, I ſhould hope, with the glorious principles of conſtitutional freedom, they cannot be too extenſively diffuſed, they cannot be enforced with too much energy. I move, therefore, that our two repreſentatives be furniſhed with inſtructions."

Mr. Maſkall having thus announced his motion, and ſpecified the reaſons on which that motion was grounded, Mr. Juſtice Pell aroſe to combat the propriety of inſtructing the members. He ſaid, "that previous to entering into a general debate about the utility of the meaſure, he wiſhed to be ſatisfied reſpecting certain particulars. The motion was, that the repreſentatives for Middleſex ſhould be inſtructed, Did they ſtand in need of inſtruction? Were they ſo much at a loſs as not to know their duty? One of thoſe repreſentatives (the Lord Mayor) was preſent, would he declare that he wiſhed to receive inſtructions from his conſtituents, and having received ſuch inſtructions, would he abide by them? Theſe were queſtions neceſſary to be reſolved, becauſe until reſolved, the buſineſs in agitation was at beſt ſuperfluous, perhaps to the laſt degree abſurd. Yet farther, as it was more than probable the inſtructions moved for were ready prepared, it might be neceſſary for the freeholders to know whether one of their repreſentatives had previouſly been concerned in the framing of them? For if this was the caſe, it could no longer be conſidered as the county inſtructing its repreſentative, but as the repreſentative inſtructing himſelf, an abſurdity too glaring not to ſtrike directly at the foundation of the motion."

The LORD MAYOR aroſe to anſwer, and by anſwering to refute, the oblique charges contained in theſe inſidious queſtions; he declared, "that from the moment he had been honored with the ſuffrages of his conſtituents, from that moment he had conſidered himſelf as the SERVANT of the

electors; in conformity therefore to a character he gloried in, there was nothing he ſo much deſired, as at all times to receive the inſtructions of thoſe whom he was prompted by the ſentiments of public duty to conſider as having a right to inſtruct him. As to having any hand in framing the inſtructions about to be propoſed, the inſinuation being deſtitute of truth, had malice only for its origin; that he had previouſly SEEN the inſtructions, was by no means denied, but at the very time when they were exhibited to his view, he made this obſervation; *if my conſtituents ſhall think fit to inſtruct me in thoſe terms, I ſhall deem it my duty to obey their mandates, but not a line will I preſume to add or to diminiſh.*" The Lord Mayor concluded by declaring, " that his conſtituents might depend on his ABIDING by any deciſive meaſures they might inſtruct him to purſue."

Mr. Kelynge ſpoke againſt the motion. Mr. Staples a lighterman, to ſhew that he had qualified himſelf for a Middleſex commiſſion, quoted acts of Parliament to prove, that in the reigns of Charles II. and George II. the Americans had been taxed by a Britiſh Parliament. Mr. Staples prefaced this diſcovery with obſerving, " that EVERY BODY knew there was a REBELLION in America." This was anſwered by a vaſt majority, who vociferouſly replied, " WE know that to be A LIE."

Mr. Rutſon, a clerk to Juſtice Wilmot, adduced his arguments alſo in ſupport of———THE QUORUM. He ſaid, " that the diſpute with America had originated from the principles of taxation; that thoſe principles were groſly miſtaken even by the Americans themſelves; for, having pleaded their charters as inſtruments exempting them from taxation, unleſs by their own aſſemblies, Mr. Rutſon thought it his duty to inform the freeholders, that in each of the charters granted to the colonies, there was a ſaving clauſe, in which the abſolute authority of the Britiſh legiſlature was reſerved as a right to exerciſe in caſes of emergency."

Mr. Juſtice Pell again aroſe, and endeavoured at leaſt to procraſtinate the reſolution of the meeting. He obſerved, " That as the meeting of PARLIAMENT was ſo near at hand, it might be better to truſt the matter to that auguſt aſſembly." To add weight to this advice, Mr. Pell aſſured the freeholders, " that he ſpoke the feelings of independency; that he came to the meeting alike a ſtranger to the ſecrets of government, and the ſecrets of oppoſition; that ALTHOUGH A MIDDLESEX JUSTICE, no man could ſay he had ever fouled his fingers by the receipt of a dirty ſhilling in his way of ſpeaking; that if after all, theſe his UNINFLUENCED ſentiments ſhould fail of having effect, he would plainly inform the meeting of the part he intended to take.———He had ſomething of LOYALTY in his heart, and in conformity to that principle, ſhould the inſtructions be carried, he would for one adjourn to ſome adjacent EATING HOUSE, and proteſt againſt them."

Mr. Stephen Sayre then ventured forth, a deficient yet able, ſpirited yet candid, advocate for the Americans. To the objections of Mr. Rutſon he replied by obſerving, " That the ſaving clauſe which reſerved the right of ſupremacy to the Britiſh Parliament was to be found in the charter granted to Pennſylvania only. That truſting to Parliament, for relief, was like leaning on a broken ſpear which would pierce to the heart the perſon it ſuſtained. Miniſtry had wilfully deceived themſelves, and Parliament had wilfully acquieſced in the deception. In 1768 the Americans had foretold the preſent evils; their premonitions were diſregarded; they had humbly petitioned for reconciliation; thoſe petitions had been anſwered by a file of muſqueteers. As if determined to purſue the preſent ſyſtem through all its deſtructive conſequences, miniſtry had knowingly encouraged culprits and informers of every kind; informers had miſrepreſented the ſtate of America; they had told adminiſtration, that TWO regiments would conquer America. Were FIVE likely to effect the buſineſs? They had adviſed the ſubverſion of charters, and the alteration of conſtitution; their advice had been followed, but what one good conſequence had hitherto reſulted from the meaſure? The friends of government were to have ſprung up like muſhrooms in New-York; they were to have flocked to the ſtandard for the defence of adminiſtration; where were thoſe friends of government; ſcattered like the morning dew, diſperſed abroad, and with all the ſincerity, though not half the virtue, of primitive Chriſtians, they had fled to holes and deſarts, therein to drag out their miſerable exiſtences. As to culprits, both the miniſty and the Parliament had wilfully ſcreened their actions from inquiry, their deeds from puniſhment. There were American papers now recorded in office, charging SIR FRANCIS BERNARD, with purloining the public money, and appropriating it to his own uſes; he ſaid he would repeat the charge; that Sir Francis Bernard was no ſtranger to his place of reſidence, and if he choſe perſonally to call upon him, he was ready at any time to honor Sir Francis with a perſonal explanation."

Mr. Sayre concluded, that " as the Lords and Commons were no more than attornies for the people, and had abuſed their truſt, it would be madneſs any longer to confide in them, as it would be abſurdity in the owner of an eſtate to place confidence in a manager who had mortgaged the revenues, pawned the leaſes on irredeemable annuities, and made total havock of the property intruſted to his care."

NOW ſelling by ROBERT BELL, bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, a well choſen LAW LIBRARY containing all the lateſt, with ſome of the earlieſt, among the moſt excellent reporters of the law. Alſo common and ſtatute law books, with variety of miſcellaneous works relating thereunto.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's may be had Cheſterfield's letters, four vols. Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions, three vols. Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica; Jones on wounds, fractures, camp and military hoſpitals, &c. &c. &c.

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.

PRINTING

In ENGLISH, GERMAN, and other Languages.

THE Subſcribers, being provided with a general aſſortment of new and elegant TYPES, and other Printing Materials, have opened an Office at the corner of Coats's-alley, in Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different branches, with care, fidelity, and expedition. And as they are determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them, they humbly requeſt the favor and encouragement of the public in general, and their friends and acquaintance in particular.

MELCHIOR STYNER, and
CHARLES CIST.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1775.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

Extract of a letter from Germany, dated Auguſt 10, 1775.

" All Germany is fixed in admiration, wonder, and amazement, at the firm, determined, heroic ſpirit of the brave Americans, and are exceedingly pleaſed with the undaunted oppoſition they make againſt the ſeveral attacks of the formidable arms of England employed to deprive them of their juſt rights to natural liberty, and to ſhackle them in chains of ſlavery and ſubjection ever after; and this will be the miſerable conſequence ſhould they ſubdue you by their fleets and armies.

" Great numbers of our Germans live in America, and they highly experience, in that happy country, the ſweets of freedom and liberty, and which they did not enjoy here under their petty arbitrary rulers; theſe men will exert every nerve in ſupport of the righteous cauſe of freedom ſo ſweet to them. Their numerous friends and relations here are conſtantly and moſt ardently ſupplicating the great Divine Ruler of all events to interpoſe and aſſiſt you with the almighty arm, and to ſet at naught all the wicked enſlaving attempts of your enemies, but they hope you will not fold your arms, and depend altogether on the efficacy of your praying friends, but that you will make uſe of defenſive means, and they hope and believe that providence will be propitious to your cauſe, which you have already had an earneſt of, and that your oppreſſors may be diſcomfited. We wiſh that as England is going to hire foreign troops, in vain hope of ſubduing you (their own men becoming enervated and ſpiritleſs ſo ſoon as they tread the American ſoil) that they could obtain Germans to be ſent on this errand; for in that caſe we foreſee the event would turn in your favour, as you have an extenſive country for Germans to cultivate, and no people love profitable labour better, or are better adapted for the purpoſe, which America has long experienced, and we know that they would ſoon drop their fire arms, and betake themſelves to the cultivation of lands. We think highly of the wiſdom of your American Congreſs, and of all their good regulations throughout that extenſive continent, and we cannot enough admire the decent, loyal, yet manly and ſpirited language contained in all their petitions and ſupplications to the throne, and cannot enough deteſt the indecent treatment and ſcornful reception they have met with from thoſe haughty men who guide all the movements of the nation.

" But we aſſure you that the uniſon chord has not been hit upon by your Congreſs, or all would long ere this have been well with America, and few would have known the true cauſe of the army and fleet returning to England. Two or three hundred thouſand pounds, judiciouſly applied, would have wrought this miracle, and ſaved millions, which, for want of this knowledge, you are now expending in warlike preparations. France, Spain, Holland and Germany have long been acquainted with this prudent ſecret, and have frequently adminiſtered this ſpecific with the wiſhed for ſucceſs. Money has removed mountains; it has turned the courſe of rapid rivers; it has built a barrier wall, to divide China from Tartary, of fifteen hundred miles in length, and ſurely it will influence the pliable yielding hearts of men. I hope this method will be adopted yet, it will never be unſeaſonable, for the Engliſh are as greedy and ravenous after money as a hungry wolf is after a fat ſheep; their Kings are not proof againſt its faſcinating charms, and we know they have been bribed to the prejudice of England. Touch but Bute's palm, and all will be right; he is the arch fiend, and has all the imps at his command. We believe him to be a Jeſuit, and we know he is a blood relation of the baniſhed Stuart King, and we believe he has been long working ſchemes to bring in one of that family to be again King of England. May his ſchemes all fail, and may he be transformed, not into a pillar of ſalt, but into a man of ſtone, as a laſting infamous monument for poſterity to gaze upon."

Yeſterday the Hon. Continental Congreſs appointed John Patterſon, Eſq; Adjutant to the firſt battalion of Pennſylvania regulars.

On Sunday morning about two o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the printing-office of the ſubſcribers, which unhappily conſumed the ſame, together with the whole ſtock of paper, types and preſs.—It burnt with ſuch fury that no perſons could enter the doors.—By this misfortune they are reduced to the neceſſity of acquainting their *kind cuſtomers*, that it is no longer in their power to ſupply them with the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.—Whilſt the publication continued, it was their conſtant ſtudy to give *ſatisfaction* to their readers; but as this accident has deprived them of the means of proſecuting it, they take this early opportunity of returning their *unfeigned thanks for paſt favors*, and hope for a continuance of that FRIENDSHIP which induced ſo many gentlemen to patronize their paper. STORY and HUMPHREYS.

MARRIED. On Wedneſday laſt, at Bordentown, Mr. HENRY BUDD to Miſs AMY WATSON, daughter of THOMAS WATSON, Eſq; of that place.———On Thurſday night, Mr. GEORGE GRAFF, Merchant, to Miſs NICHOLSON, both of this city.

The Virginia and New-York POSTS not arrived when this paper went to preſs, at five o'clock.

Mr. TOWNE,

If an excurſion into the country had not prevented, I ſhould ſooner have ſent you the incloſed, but which I ſuppoſe is not too late, as no perſon has yet complied with the young lady's requeſt. B.

A REASONABLE WHIGGESS ſcorns all implicit faith in the ſtate as well as the church. The authority of names is nothing to her; ſhe judges of men by their actions and behaviour, and hates a knave of her own party as much as ſhe deſpiſes a fool of another. She conſents not that any man, or body of men, ſhall do what they pleaſe. She claims a right of examining all public meaſures, and, if they deſerve it, of cenſuring them; as ſhe never ſaw much power poſſeſſed without ſome abuſe, ſhe takes upon herſelf to watch thoſe that have it; and to acquit or expoſe them according as they apply it, to the good of their country, or their own crooked purpoſes.

As to religion, ſhe is a Proteſtant, not becauſe ſhe was born ſo, according to the canting abſurdity in vogue, or bred ſo, ſince in infancy religion is acquired like a leſſon in grammar, purely by the help of memory; and therefore children learn it, whether it be good or bad, as they do language, from their nurſes and their parents. But ſhe is a Proteſtant becauſe her judgment and her eyes inform her that the principles of that faith are warranted by the bible, and conſiſtent with our civil liberties, and ſhe thinks every ſyſtem which is not ſo, to be forgery and impoſture, however dignified or diſtinguiſhed.

TO be SOLD, the time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to ſerve. She is very healthy, and is ſuitable either for town or country buſineſs; has at preſent a good breaſt of milk, and may be ſerviceable in any family as a wet nurſe, and can be well recommended. She is ſold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer.

Alſo to be LET, on reaſonable terms, a very convenient BAKE HOUSE, with every neceſſary belonging thereto. Inquire as above.

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for caſh only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia. *

AT the ſubſcriber's DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL, near St. Paul's, in Third-ſtreet, are conciſely, comprehenſively, and expeditiouſly, taught practical MATHEMATICS in general, with the preparatory requiſites of GRAMMAR, WRITING, and ACCOMPTS:—— By the publics' devoted, and his friends' obliged, humble ſervant,

Philad. Jan. 2, 1776. JOHN HEFFERNAN.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, printer and bookſeller in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, POOR WILL's POCKET ALMANACK for the year 1776, containing (beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations) times of holding courts in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Maryland, and Virginia; fairs, Quakers yearly meetings, rates of porterage and cartage in Philadelphia, Governor, Council and Repreſentatives in Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and lower counties on Delaware; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, Managers of the hoſpital, Committee of Safety, Directors of the contributionſhip for inſurance of houſes from fire, Street Commiſſioners, Directors, &c. of the library, Wardens of the port of Philadelphia, County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, City Wardens, Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, officers of the cuſtoms, courts of Admiralty in Philadelphia, Juſtices of Peace, Prothonatories and Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, Judges of the ſupreme courts, &c. tables of intereſt, coins, tides, table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, roads, &c. &c. *

THIS day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by R. AITKEN, bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, printed on a large ſheet of demy paper (price two ſhillings) a correct MAP of the great River St. Lawrence, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and that part of New-England in which may be ſeen the march of Colonel Arnold from Caſco bay to Quebec, by the way of Kennebec river; ornamented with ſmall plans of Quebec, the town of Halifax and its harbour, and a ſmall perſpective view of the city of Boſton.

Fine Maccuba SNUFF to be had of R. AITKEN, price ten ſhillings per bottle.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF on the moſt reaſonable terms.

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

December 28th, 1775.

AS little regard has been paid to a former advertiſement, this is therefore to make known to the CREDITORS of SAMUEL M'KEAN, late of the Northern Liberties, that unleſs they deliver in their accounts in two weeks from the date hereof they will be excluded from a dividend, one of the aſſignees being about to leave the province. JOSEPH GRISWOLD, ALEXANDER KIDD, WILLIAM CRISPIN.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted will ſpeedily diſcharge the ſame, or expect to be ſued without reſpect of perſons.

MUSKETS ſtocked, in the beſt and neateſt manner, by EDWARD POLE, in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia; where may be had the beſt kind of wires and bruſhes for firelocks, priming flaſks and oil bottles to fit in the cartouch boxes; muſket and piſtol balls; muſket and piſtol cartridges of all ſizes, and cartridge formers. Alſo cartridges made up, on moderate terms, by the hundred or larger quantity.

N. B. A very neat cutteau de chaſe, and a ſmall ſword, to be ſold at the above place. *

December 21, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, an indented ſervant lad named JOHN CRISTY, about eighteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, and his hair tied behind. He had on, and took with him, a deep blue coat with broad metal buttons, a pair of blue woollen trouſers, an old pair of ſhoes, black velvet breeches, a pair of white thread and a pair of blue and white thread ſtockings, a fine white Holland ſhirt, with a remarkable mark in the tail, a good beaver hat with a white linen lining, and an old hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward.

* ALEXANDER MILLER,

Near the Bird in Hand Paſſyunk road.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, a certain JOHN NOWLAND, by trade a ſaddler, about five feet ten inches high, and has brown hair tied behind. He had on, when he went away, a half worn cloth coat of a mixed fleſh colour, an olive coloured thickſet jacket made in the regimental faſhion, a pair of drilling breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a half worn beaver hat, with a white ribband and black roſe. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and it brought home all reaſonable charges.

Alſo ran away, at the ſame time, a ſervant lad named WILLIAM ERWIN, about eighteen years old, five feet eight inches high, red hair cut ſhort, full faced, and of a ſandy complexion. He had on, when he went away, a beaver hat, a light coloured Wilton coat without lining, whitiſh jacket, claret coloured breeches half worn, blue yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

CONRAD GRAY.

CAME to the Widow Taylor's plantation, near the Three Mile Run, on the Germantown road, a red dry COW with a white face, crumpled horns, white belly, and white on the end of her tail. Whoever has loſt the ſaid COW, by applying to Steward Cateley, at the ſaid plantation, proving their property, and paying the expences, may have her again. *

TO be diſpoſed of, a ſtrong, healthy SERVANT GIRL that has four years to ſerve, underſtands plain cooking, can waſh and iron, is very handy about children. She is ſold for want of employ, the owner having lately bought a Negro wench. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1776. [Num. 150.

From PINKNEY's VIRGINIA GAZETTE, of Dec. 20.

To the PRINTER.

FROM officers, who have arrived in town from Colonel Woodford's camp ſince the battle of the Great-Bridge, I have, I think, collected a more particular account of that action than any which has yet been communicated to the public. You will therefore oblige me by publiſhing it, and perhaps afford, at the ſame time, no diſagreeable entertainment to our countrymen. As the ſcene of action is but little known to the generality of people, it may be neceſſary to give ſome deſcription of it, that the relation may be more clear and ſatisfactory. The Great Bridge is built over what is called the Southern Branch of Elizabeth river, twelve miles above Norfolk. The land on each ſide is marſhy to a conſiderable diſtance from the river, except at the two extremities of the bridge, where are two pieces of firm land, which may not improperly be called iſlands, being ſurrounded entirely by water and marſh, and joined to the main land by cauſeways. On the little piece of firm ground on the farther or Norfolk ſide, Lord Dunmore had erected his fort in ſuch a manner that his cannon commanded the cauſeway on his own ſide, and the bridge between him and us, with the marſhes around him. The iſland on this ſide of the river contained ſix or ſeven houſes, ſome of which were burnt down (the neareſt to the bridge) by the enemy, after the arrival of our troops; in the others, adjoining the cauſeway on each ſide, were ſtationed a guard every night by Colonel Woodford, but withdrawn before day, that they might not be expoſed to the fire of the enemy's fort in re-croſſing the cauſeway to our camp, this cauſeway being alſo commanded by their cannon. The cauſeway on our ſide was in length about one hundred and ſixty yards, and on the hither extremity our breaſt-work was thrown up. From the breaſt-work ran a ſtreet, gradually aſcending, about the length of four hundred yards, to a church, where our main body was encamped. The great trade to Norfolk in ſhingles, tar, pitch and turpentine, from the country back of this, had occaſioned ſo many houſes to be built here, whence theſe articles were conveyed to Norfolk by water; but this by the bye. Such is the nature of the place as deſcribed to me, and ſuch were our ſituation, and that of the enemy. On Saturday the ninth inſtant, after reveille beating, two or three great guns, and ſome muſketry, were diſcharged from the enemy's fort, which, as it was not an unuſual thing, was but little regarded by Colonel Woodford. However, ſoon afterwards he heard a call to the ſoldiers to ſtand to their arms; upon which, with all expedition, he made the proper diſpoſition to receive the enemy. In the mean time the enemy had croſſed the bridge, fired the remaining houſes on the iſland, and ſome large piles of ſhingles, and attacked our guard in the breaſt-work. Our men returned the fire, and threw them into ſome confuſion, but they were inſtantly rallied by Captain Fordyce, and advanced along the cauſeway with great reſolution, keeping up a conſtant and heavy fire as they approached. Two field pieces, which had been brought acroſs the bridge, and planted on the edge of the iſland, facing the left of our breaſt-work, played briſkly at the ſame time upon us. Lieutenant Travis, who commanded in the breaſt-work, ordered his men to reſerve their fire till the enemy came within the diſtance of fifty yards, and then they gave it to them with terrible execution. The brave Fordyce exerted himſelf to keep up their ſpirits, reminded them of their ancient glory, and waving his hat over his head, encouragingly told them "the day was their own." Thus preſſing forward, he fell within fifteen ſteps of the breaſt-work. His wounds were many, and his death would have been that of a hero, had he met it in a better cauſe. The progreſs of the enemy was now at an end; they retreated over the cauſeway with precipitation, and were dreadfully galled in the rear. Hitherto, on our ſide only the guard, conſiſting of twenty-five, and ſome others, upon the whole amounting to not more than ninety, had been engaged. Only the regulars of the fourteenth regiment, in number one hundred and twenty, had advanced upon the cauſeway; and about two hundred and thirty Tories and Negroes had, after croſſing the bridge, continued upon the iſland. The Regulars, after retreating along the cauſeway, were again rallied by Captain Leſlie, and the two field pieces continued to play upon our men. It was at this time that Colonel Woodford was advancing down the ſtreet to the breaſt-work with the main body, and againſt him was now directed the whole fire of the enemy. Never were cannon better ſerved; but yet, in the face of them and the muſquetry, which kept up a continual blaze, our men marched on with the utmoſt intrepidity. Col. Stevens, of the Culpeper battalion, was ſent round to the left to flank the enemy, which was done with ſuch activity and ſpirit that a rout immediately enſued. The enemy fled into their fort, leaving behind them the two field pieces, which, however, they took care to ſpike up with nails. Many were killed and wounded in the flight, but Col. Woodford very prudently reſtrained his troops from urging their purſuit too far. From the beginning of the attack till the repulſe from the breaſt-work might be about fourteen or fifteen minutes, till the total defeat upwards of half an hour. It is ſaid that ſome of the enemy preferred death to captivity, from a fear of being ſcalped, which Lord Dunmore inhumanly told them would be their fate ſhould they be taken alive. Thirty-one, killed and wounded, fell into our hands, and the number borne off was much greater. Through the whole of the engagement every officer and ſoldier behaved with the greateſt courage and calmneſs. The conduct of our centinels I cannot paſs over in ſilence. Before they quitted their ſtations, they fired at leaſt three rounds as the enemy were croſſing the bridge, and one of them, who was poſted behind ſome ſhingles, kept his ground till he had fired eight times; and after receiving a whole platoon, made his eſcape over the cauſeway into our breaſt-work. The ſcene was cloſed with as much humanity as it had been conducted with bravery. The work of death being over, every one's attention was directed to the ſuccour of the unhappy ſufferers, and it is an undoubted fact that Captain Leſlie was ſo affected with the tenderneſs of our troops towards thoſe who were yet capable of aſſiſtance, that he gave ſigns from the fort of his thankfulneſs for it. What is not to be paralleled in hiſtory, and will ſcarcely ap-

pear credible, except to ſuch as acknowledge a providence over human affairs, this victory was gained at the expence of no more than a ſlight wound in a ſoldier's hand; and one circumſtance, which renders it ſtill more amazing is, that the field pieces raked the whole length of the ſtreet, and abſolutely threw double headed ſhot as far as the church, and afterwards, as our troops approached, cannonaded them heavily with grape ſhot.

From PURDIE's VIRGINIA GAZETTE, of Dec. 22.

THE following extracts of letters, lately intercepted, will ſhow the diſpoſition of many of the Tories of Norfolk and other places, who, notwithſtanding their voluntary aſſent to the Continental Aſſociation, and ſolemn promiſes to keep the ſame inviolate, have, with unexampled perfidy, taken every meaſure to defeat the good purpoſes thereby intended; not only by commiſſioning large cargoes of goods from Great-Britain, and promiſing their correſpondents the utmoſt certainty of their being imported under protection of the King's ſhips, but uſing every argument, contrary to their avowed neutrality, to inflame the minds of our fellow-ſubjects *there*, and induce them to make vigorous efforts for the reduction of the American rebels, as they are pleaſed to term the Coloniſts.

If farther proofs of their inimical diſpoſition were requiſite, there needs but to refer to many more of their letters, in which they glory in having taken up arms, under Lord Dunmore, againſt a country which has ſupported and protected them. This unparalleled ingratitude may in ſome meaſure be accounted for from the great temptation thrown out to them by their correſpondents of North-Britain, who give them the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that the eſtates of this colony will be confiſcated and ſold by Commiſſioners. Indeed one of them has anticipated this event ſo far as to have formed a plan of retirement, on ſome pleaſant ſeat in this country, near to *his Tory friends*. Surely this will animate us to defend that property which our enemies ſo ardently wiſh for!

From Robert Shedden of Portſmouth to J. Shedden of Glaſgow, dated November 20th.

He introduces this letter by wiſhing it had been ſent ſooner, "as many people *has* had their eyes opened, and will write now by this ſloop for goods." Then follows an account of the Governor's expedition to Kemp's, and defeat of the militia there, with a relation of what followed on his return, his ſetting up the ſtandard, &c. He then adds, "Since that, the whole counties of Norfolk and Princeſs Anne, to a man, *has* come in to the ſtandard, which is now erected in Norfolk, and taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majeſty, a few individuals excepted, which the Governor would not allow, in order to make ſome examples of ſome of the leading men. Before Saturday night I think government will have ſuch a party here as the ſhirtmen dare not face, &c. George Blair made a Captain. John Brown, one of the volunteers, upon the ſtrength of being protected, has begun to load his ſchooner with ſlaves for Jamaica."

"Depend upon it you will never have ſuch another opportunity to make money by dry goods in this country. Oſnabrugs, canvaſs, &c. and every neceſſary article; a large and full aſſortment of goods, nails, &c. bring as many as you can get credit for. If Gibſon's ſloop is at Glaſgow, I would wiſh *him* loaded alſo. If you bring 20,000l. in goods, they will ſell to advantage, &c." (Remainder in next.)

WILLIAMSBURG, December 23.

A correſpondent, on whoſe information we may depend, informs us that our ſoldiers ſhewed the greateſt humanity and tenderneſs to the wounded priſoners. Several of them ran through a hot fire to lift up and bring in ſome that were bleeding, and who they feared would die if not ſpeedily aſſiſted by the ſurgeon. The priſoners expected to be ſcalped, and calledo ut, "For God's ſake, do not murder us." One of them, who was unable to walk, calling out in this manner to one of our men, was anſwered by him, "Put your arm about my neck, and I'll ſhew you what I intend to do." Then taking him with his arm over his neck, he walked ſlowly along, bearing him up with great tenderneſs to the breaſt-work. Capt. Leſlie ſeeing two of our ſoldiers very tenderly removing a wounded regular from the bridge, on which he lay, ſtepped up on the platform of the fort, and, bowing with great reſpect, thanked them for their kindneſs. Theſe are inſtances of a noble diſpoſition of ſoul; men who can act thus muſt be invincible.

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for caſh only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO be SOLD, the time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to ſerve. She is very healthy, and is ſuitable either for town or country buſineſs; has at preſent a good breaſt of milk, and may be ſerviceable in any family as a wet nurſe, and can be well recommended. She is ſold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer.

Alſo to be LET, on reaſonable terms, a very convenient BAKE-HOUSE, with every neceſſary belonging thereto. Inquire as above.

AT the ſubſcriber's DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL, near St. Paul's, in Third-ſtreet, are conciſely, comprehenſively, and expeditiouſly, taught practical MATHEMATICS in general, with the preparatory requiſites of GRAMMAR, WRITING, and ACCOMPTS:—By the public's devoted, and his friends' obliged, humble ſervant,

Philad. Jan. 2, 1776. JOHN HEFFERNAN.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF on the moſt reaſonable terms.

NOW ſelling by ROBERT BELL, bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, a well choſen LAW LIBRARY containing all the lateſt, with ſome of the earlieſt, among the moſt excellent reporters of the law. Alſo common and ſtatute law books, with variety of miſcellaneous works relating thereunto.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's may be had Cheſterfield's letters, four vols. Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions, three vols. Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica; Jones on wounds, fractures, camp and military hoſpitals, &c. &c. &c.

SERVANTS to be SOLD, viz. a BUTCHER, PLAISTERER, gentlemen's waiting men, a grocer, clerks, &c. Inquire of the printer.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

READY MONEY for any quantity of OLD COPPER and BRASS, by WILLIAM WILL, pewterer, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets.

By the New-York Poſt, which arrived at three o'clock this afternoon, we have the following intelligence, viz.

CAMBRIDGE, December 28.

Capt. Nowell, of Newbury-port, was one of the ſhip-maſters who made his eſcape from Boſton, as mentioned in our laſt. He informs that General Burgoyne ſailed for England on the ſixteenth inſtant, in the Tamar man of war; and that General Howe, beſides ordering houſes to be taken down for fuel, has directed, for the ſame purpoſe, all the wharves, from the north battery round to Charleſtown ferry, to be taken up.

A deſerter came off from Bunker's-Hill laſt Sabbath about noon. Several others have deſerted from the enemy within a few nights paſt.

Nature is now forming a capacious bridge of ice over to Boſton acroſs Charles river. It is nearly cloſed a little above the ferry.

Laſt week both Houſes of Aſſembly came to the choice of five Delegates to repreſent this colony in AMERICAN CONGRESS, for the year 1776, by joint ballot, and the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. The Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; SAMUEL ADAMS, Eſq; JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Eſq; and ELDRIDGE GERRY, Eſq.

The following articles are taken from Howe's Boſton paper of the 14th inſtant.

BOSTON, December 14.

Laſt Thurſday a piratical brig, with ten carriage guns and ſeventy-five men, fitted out at Plymouth, and commanded by one Martingale, was taken by the Fowey man of war and brought in here. The priſoners we hear are to be ſent to England in the Tartar, which ſails this day. Several other ſhips likewiſe ſail this day for England, two of which carry the officers of the 18th and 59th regiments.

It is currently reported that the Continental Congreſs have declared the colonies in a ſtate of independency.

We are informed that there is now fitting up at the Theatre, and will be performed in the courſe of a fortnight, a new farce called the Blockade of Boſton. [It is more probable, before that time, the poor wretches will be preſented with a tragedy called the Bombardment of Boſton.]

PROVIDENCE, December 23.

The gentlemen appointed at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly to wait on the Hon. Continental Congreſs, with the public accounts, we hear have obtained an order on the Continental Treaſurers, in favour of this colony, for one hundred and twenty thouſand dollars.

Thurſday ſe'nnight died at Conanicut, of the wound he received in Capt. Wallace's late expedition to that iſland, Capt. John Martin, aged ſeventy-ſeven years.

Saturday laſt the bomb brig and ſome tenders landed a number of men at Brenton's Neck, in queſt of hay; but a party of our men approaching to attack them, they thought proper to re-embark rather haſtily, without accompliſhing their deſign.

Laſt Sunday afternoon the Swan, Capt. Ayſcough, the bomb brig, and ſeveral tenders, came up the bay, and anchored near Dyer's iſland, from whence they took ſome hay, burnt a conſiderable quantity, and killed two horſes.

NEW-LONDON, December 29.

Laſt Monday General Lee, with his retinue and about thirty riflemen, arrived at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, from the camp at Cambridge; the ſame day alſo General Putnam arrived there.

We learn that a great number of minute-men are collecting at Newport, from the county of Providence.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

Camp before Quebec, near the general hoſpital, Dec. 6, 1775.

"Dear Sir,

"I wrote you the twenty-firſt ult. which make no doubt you have received. I then gave you ſome particulars of our march, proceedings, &c. ſince which Gen. Montgomery has joined us with artillery, and about three thouſand men; and yeſterday we arrived here from Point aux Trembles, and are making preparation to attack the enemy, who are in cloſe garriſon, but cannot hold out long, as from the beſt accounts they are much divided amongſt themſelves, and a prodigious panick has ſeized them all. Carleton, we are told, is determined to hold out to the very laſt, as his only hope, for he can expect nothing but puniſhment from the miniſtry, whom he has moſt egregiouſly deceived, in regard to the inhabitants of this country. All his friends, or rather his courtiers, ſay, he could not have taken more effectual meaſures than he has to ruin the country.

"The twenty-ſecond ult. he iſſued a very extraordinary proclamation, ſtrictly ordering all who refuſe to take up arms and defend the garriſon, to depart the town and diſtrict within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as rebels or ſpies. In conſequence of which, a great number of the principal inhabitants came out with their families, but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except ſome wearing apparel, and a little houſehold furniture, &c. I incloſe you a copy of the proclamation. Among the corps who came with Gen. Montgomery, is your worthy friend, Capt. Lamb, whom I had the pleaſure of ſeeing a few days ago at Point aux Trembles. Our men are in high ſpirits, being now well clothed, with the regimentals deſtined for the ſeventh and twenty-ſixth regiments, who were taken priſoners at St. John's.

"This is a circumſtance which I believe the like never before happened to the Britiſh troops, as two regiments of them to be made priſoners at one time. Providence ſmiles on us in a moſt remarkable manner. The Canadians ſay, "Surely God is with this people, or they could never have done what they have done." They are all aſtoniſhed at our march through the wilderneſs, which they ſay was impoſſible, and would not believe our coming until they had occular demonſtration of it. We are at a great loſs for intelligence from the army at Cambridge and other quarters, having had no certain accounts of their movements, nor the leaſt ſyllable of news ſince we left Newbury.

"I am aſtoniſhed a regular communication has not been opened between Montreal and the colonies, I hope you will pay a little attention publickly to it, more eſpecially as there are ſome ſcoundrels, who, with impnnity, open the letters directed to the officers in our army, and I ſuppoſe they continue the like infamous practice with the letters which are ſent to our friends and acquaintance.—The General is now about ſending off an expreſs, by whom I ſend this. I hope the next time I write you, it will be from Quebec, for if the inſulting foe does not ſurrender ſhortly, I believe it is the General's intention to carry the town by ſtorm."

In the eaſtern papers we have an article of London intelligence as late as the fifth of October laſt, viz. The proceedings of the Livery of London, at a meeting, September 29th, when according to a reſolution of a previous meeting, "That an addreſs to the electors of Great-Britain, on the preſent alarming criſis of public grievances, ſhould be drawn up, in order to be preſented," an addreſs was produced, read, and approved, and it was then reſolved, that it ſhould be en-

titled, "The Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled," and be entered in the city records, and publiſhed in the news papers, ſigned by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and counter ſigned by the clerk.

The addreſs, which is omitted for want of room, expreſſes the utmoſt diſapprobation and abhorrence of miniſterial meaſures, now carrying on againſt America, and enumerates the many fatal conſequences to Great-Britan, that muſt certainly attend them; lamenting the blood that has been ſhed, the fate of the many brave men who have loſt their lives in the unnatural conteſt, the diſhonor brought upon the nation, &c. and if the Electors of Great-Britain join in ſentiment, propoſing that they co-operate with the city, in bringing to juſtice the authors of all theſe calamities to their country.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.

A correſpondent obſerves, that while pride and obſtinacy bear ſway in England, it is not at all unlikely the preſent conteſt between Great-Britain and America may, in its conſequences, be ſomewhat ſimilar to the ſtory of the Philiſtines and Sampſon, for although the Philiſtines had the pleaſure of poking Sampſon's EYES out, yet Sampſon had the ſatisfaction of pulling the Philiſtines houſe down about their EARS.

The Honorable Convention of Virginia on the eighth ult. Reſolved, That the treaſurer of that colony for the time being be required to purchaſe for the public uſe all the good and merchantable GUNPOWDER that may be imported into it, or manufactured there, at any time within ſix months, and allow the price of ſix ſhillings per pound for the ſame.

The following gentlemen are appointed officers in the four battalions to be raiſed in this province:

Second Battalion. Colonel, Arthur St. Clair. Lieutenant-Colonel, William Allen. Major, Joſeph Wood.

Third Battalion. Colonel, John Shee. Lieutenant-Colonel, Lambert Cadwalader. Major, Henry Becker.

Fourth Battalion. Colonel, Anthony Wayne. Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis Johnſton. Major, Nicholas Houſſager.

Fifth Battalion. Colonel, Robert Magee. Lieutenant-Colonel, Joſeph Penroſe. Major, George Nagel.

Captains, according to rank, who are not yet nominated to particular battalions. 1 John Beatty. 2 Thomas Craig. 3 William Buttler. 4 John Miller. 5 William Weſt. 6 John Briſban. 7 Samuel Benezet. 8 Perſifor Frazer. 9 Thomas Robinſon. 10 Rudolph Bunner. 11 Stephen Bayard. 12 John Lacey. 13 Peter Scull. 14 Caleb Noarth. 15 Chriſtopher Stuart. 16 Alexander Graydon. 17 Thomas Church. 18 Samuel Watſon. 19 James Hulings. 20 Frederick Vernon. 21 David Lenox. 22 Walter Stuart. 23 Thomas Byles. 24 John Reeſe. 25. John Spohn. 26 Nathaniel Vanſant. 27 James Moore. 28 Henry Allice. 29 James Taylor. 30 Peter Decker. 31 Joſeph Hubley. 32 Matthew Duncan.——The Lieutenants and Enſigns will be appointed next week.

At a meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge, on Friday laſt, the following gentlemen were choſen officers for the enſuing year, *to wit.*

PRESIDENT. Ben. Franklin, Eſq; L. L. D. F. R. S, &c.

VICE PRESIDENTS. Samuel Rhoads, Eſq; Doctor Thomas Bond, Rev. Doctor William Smith.

SECRETARIES. Robert Strettell Jones, A. M. Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the College of Philadelphia. Mr. Richard Wells. Thomas Bond, A. M.

CURATORS. Samuel Duffield, M. D. David Rittenhouſe, A. M. Mr. P. E. Du Simitiere.

TREASURER. Thomas Coombe, Eſq;

We hear that ſeveral Tories have been taken up and ſecured in Rhode-Iſland, and amongſt them is one of Governor Wanton's ſons,

Errata in our laſt. In page 8, line 18, firſt col. for *ſignal* read *ſingle.*—Second col. line 34, for 1772 read 1762.

The Managers requeſt the printers of the ſeveral public papers in this city to publiſh the following extracts from the proceedings of the ſubſcribers to the American Manufactory, held at Carpenters-hall on the 29th of December, 1775.

THAT no freſh ſubſcriptions be taken till after the next general meeting, and after that time all the ſubſcriptions ſhall be in one book, to be kept by the Treaſurer, and the money paid down at the time of ſubſcribing. All old ſubſcribers, intending to increaſe their ſubſcriptions already paid, ſhall enter their names before that time, and have the preference to all others, and in caſe the freſh ſums by them paid in or offered to be paid in immediately after the ſaid general meeting, ſhall exceed the ſum limited at ſaid meeting, then the priority of entry of their names ſhall determine the preference, but the payments muſt be made within three days of the ſaid meeting, otherwiſe they ſhall derive no advantage by ſuch prior entry of their names.

That all ſubſcribers hereafter ſhall pay, in addition to a ſhare of ten pounds, an intereſt of ſix per cent on that ſum from the firſt of June 1775, and alſo ſuch farther ſum as ſhall be equal to the profit that ſhall be found to be gained by each ſubſcriber at the next general meeting, for which he ſhall receive a certificate for ten pounds, and be entitled to an equal ſhare with the other proprietors.

That all ſubſcriptions not paid in before the firſt day of February next, ſhall be deemed null and void.

LEWIS NICOLA takes this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an AMERICAN PORTER HOUSE at his dwelling in Water-ſtreet, next door to the Old-Ferry houſe, where thoſe who favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon his beſt endeavors to pleaſe.

ANY perſon well acquainted with CASTING and TURNING BRASS, may hear of employ by applying to the printer hereof.

GROUND RENTS to be SOLD, well ſecured and ſituated on the old alms-houſe ſquare, in this city. For terms apply to JACOB SHOEMAKER or WILLIAM CRAIG, in Second-ſtreet, or to WILLIAM FISHER, in Market-ſtreet.

WANTED a ſober elderly woman, that underſtands plain cooking, waſhing, and cleaning a houſe. Inquire of the printer.

WANTED, a pair of well broke middle aged ſound HORSES. Greys or bays will be preferred. Inquire of the printer.

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Published every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1776. [Num. 151.

LONDON, September 26.

INSTRUCTIONS from the county of Middlesex, to the Right Honorable JOHN WILKES and JOHN GLYNN, Esq; Knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex.

WE the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, summoned here by public advertisement of the Sheriffs of this county, acknowledge our approbation and grateful sense of your conduct as our representatives, during the last session of Parliament, and though we have no reason to doubt your perseverance in the true interests of your country, yet we think it our indispensable duty to acquaint you with our sentiments at the present awful crisis, big with the fate of this great empire, and the happiness, glory, and prosperity of the whole people.

"We behold, with all the horror and grief natural to a free people, the fatal stab given to our excellent constitution, by a majority of the last VENAL Parliament, whereby the most sacred and unalienable right of the freeholders of this county, the right of election, was in the most impious manner wrested from the electors, and assumed by the elected, who placed a person as our representative in Parliament contrary to the sense and will of the county, expressed by a very great majority of legal voters, thereby establishing a PRECEDENT of the most dangerous tendency to the rights of all the electors of Great-Britain; which injury has been again confirmed by the malice of our inveterate enemies, in the present Parliament (chosen by surprise under a national delusion) suffering that vote to appear in their journals a standing record of the INJUSTICE, VENALITY, and CORRUPTION of their predecessors.

"We are called upon to redouble our attention and zeal for the defence and preservation of ALL our constitutional rights, from seeing the iron hand of oppression extended to our fellow subjects on the other side of the Atlantic; POPERY, the bane of civil and religious liberty, established in an extent of country infinitely larger than all our possessions in Europe, thereby arming, as it were, many of our fellow subjects with the CRUCIFIX in one hand, and a DAGGER in the other, against our Protestant brethren; a POPISH BISHOP appointed, and the greatest comfort and encouragement given to the clergy of that church, while the pastors of our own pure and excellent faith are suffered to remain without support and provision, but what ROMISH priests and ROMISH councils shall deign to afford them; other cruel and oppressive acts passed against our fellow subjects in America, wholly repugnant to the ancient, just, and generous proceedings of British councils and British assemblies, destructive of that glory of the ENGLISH law, the trial by jury, and many other undoubted rights and privileges of English subjects; in violation of charters and royal covenants of the most solemn nature, which acts and oppressions, under the influence of the present Ministers, have been productive of a most impolitic, unnatural, cruel, and destructive civil war, against our suffering and much injured fellow subjects in America.

"We lament, as a commercial people, the inevitable injuries that must be sustained by the loss of a most valuable branch of the commerce, the decay of trade and manufactures, and consequent distresses of the industrious poor.

"To remedy all these evils, the melancholy experience of past times evincing how insufficient is the removal of a Ministry, while their maxims and views are intailed upon the government, we desire that you will not only continue strenuously to oppose them, but endeavour to procure us such constitutional security, by shortening the duration of Parliaments, and enacting such other laws as may prevent the nation from suffering by the like errors and iniquities for the future.

"And we instruct you to exert yourselves in procuring that vote of the late House of Commons to be rescinded, which, in the most injurious and unconstitutional manner, deprived the freeholders of this county of their undoubted right of election.

"We also instruct you, to forward an inquiry into the expenditure of the public treasure, so peculiarly necessary at this time, and in a nation burdened with taxes, and oppressed with debts; that you will not suffer the people to be imposed on by the flimsy artifices of a minister, pretending to lessen, while he is, in reality, encreasing the public burthens.

"Should any additional land tax or new imposts be proposed, in the ensuing session; we expect that you will not assent to them without a previous redress of grievances; and that you will strenuously oppose all votes of credit, or taking any foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain unless another attempt should be made by TORIES and JACOBITES against his Majesty's person, family or government.

"The state of the navy, that great bulwark, safety, and protection of the commerce of this nation demands, and we hope will engage, your serious attention; and that you will enquire by what fatal mismanagement and corrupt influence, after such immense sums have been voted during a peace establishment, that it is in its present deplorable condition.

"We particularly instruct you to exert yourselves in preventing the farther effusion of the blood of our innocent fellow subjects in America, and to put a speedy end to the present unnatural and ruinous civil war.

"We also desire you to use your unwearied endeavors to assist and support the representatives of the city of London for obtaining a repeal of every obnoxious and unconstitutional act, and in bringing to the justice of their country the advisers of such nefarious measures, as have been adopted during the last fourteen years, tending to SUBVERT the constitution of this country, and which, we are convinced, will very soon effect the ruin and destruction of the British empire."

No sooner were they read, than Mr. Justice Pell with great dignity arose, and declaring, "that as he could not seperate the STRAW from the WHEAT, he should object to every one of the instructions."

The motion for instructing the members was carried, like every other motion, in behalf of public liberty, by a prodigious majority. It was then moved, "that a letter should be addressed from the freeholders of Middlesex to those of Great-Britain." Objected to by Mr. Justice Pell on the principle, "that it was sounding the trump of sedition throughout the camp of Israel." Mr. Staples. the lighterman, objected to the

motion on a ground not quite ſo ſcriptural; he ſaid, "it would be making faſt the chains of tyranny," Mr. Rutſon echoed the denunciation of a PROTEST.

The letter however was read, and the motion, "that it be addreſſed to the Freeholders of Great-Britain," paſſed by an immenſe majority. The letter is verbatim as follows:

A LETTER from the FREEHOLDERS of MIDDLESEX, to the FREEHOLDERS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

"The perilous ſituation of public affairs, and the calamities which threaten the whole empire are the reaſons, and we hope will be a ſufficient apology for addreſſing you.

"The vote of the late Houſe of Commons, by which a repreſentative was forced upon us, to the immediate violation of our rights, and the eventual injury of thoſe of all the electors in the kingdom, remains yet on record. It remains as a precedent againſt the moſt ſacred and fundamental franchiſe of the people, to authoriſe the ſame violence by miniſters as ARBITRARY, and repreſentatives as CORRUPT.

"We truſt, Gentlemen, that you will not ceaſe to co-operate with us, till that dangerous and ſhameful record be condemned and done away, in the moſt ſolemn and effectual manner.

"The preſent ſtate of America is ſuch as ought to give the deepeſt alarm and concern to every man, who regards the rights of human nature, the liberties of Engliſhmen, and the happineſs and ſafety of the whole empire. The arbitrary and inhuman conduct of the preſent Adminiſtration has driven our moſt affectionate American fellow ſubjects into deſpair and reſiſtance. Seven years ſupplication for a redreſs of their grievances has been anſwered by AN ARMY to enforce them. Their petition laſt year to the King implored peace, liberty, and ſafety. In return they received acts of the moſt inhuman reſtraints; and open hoſtilities, in the deſolation of their country, and the conflagration of their towns. They have again beſought his Majeſty, in a late humble petition, "to ſtop the farther effuſion of blood; and to direct ſome mode by which he would be pleaſed to receive the united proofs of their devotion, as moſt dutiful ſubjects, and moſt affectionate coloniſts." They declare their moſt ardent deſire that the former harmony between them and the parent ſtate may be eſtabliſhed upon the moſt laſting foundation. They expreſsly declare, they do not "requeſt ſuch a reconciliation as may be in any manner inconſiſtent with the DIGNITY or WELFARE of this country." We cannot conceive what can be offered fairer or fuller on their part.

"But the miniſtry, it ſeems, have adviſed his Majeſty to give this petition no anſwer; and thereby to deprive the petitioners of every hope of redreſs and reconciliation. They are farther making the moſt open and extenſive preparations for war. Even Roman Catholics are allured and excited to take up arms againſt our Proteſtant fellow ſubjects. Thus we ſee theſe moſt pernicious meaſures proſecuted by the worſt and moſt dangerous means.

"The immediate injury of ſuch a war to our commerce and manufactures, the conſequence of that to the produce of the land, the additional taxes neceſſary for ſuch diſtant and expenſive operations, muſt ſink this unhappy country, already overburthened with the enormity of her debt, into unavoidable ruin. Upon the LAND muſt the whole expence ultimately fall. Upon the LANDHOLDERS then it is eſpecially incumbent to uſe their utomſt influence in ſtopping the courſe of this unnatural and fatal war.

"The Americans have repeatedly appealed to the juſtice and humanity of their fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain. We hope ſuch an appeal will never be made in vain. We lament the fate of thoſe brave Britiſh ſoldiers, who have been ſacrificed in ſo inglorious and hateful a conteſt. We are perſuaded our fellow ſubjects in America are contending in the cauſe of liberty, and are cruelly oppreſſed. We will never willingly aid in urging the oppreſſion or trampling upon the rights of any part of the dominions. We cannot ſee any probable conſequence from the proſecution of this miniſterial war but miſery, ſhame, and ruin to the whole empire.

"Upon theſe principles we have inſtructed our repreſentatives in Parliament. Upon theſe principles, gentlemen, we wiſh for your co-operation in eſtabliſhing liberty, peace, and harmony, through all his Majeſty's dominions."

The following Reſolutions were then paſſed, and carried with loud plaudits of approbation.

"That the thanks of the freeholders aſſembled be given to the Right Hon. the EARL of EFFINGHAM, the ſoldier and citizen, for having refuſed to draw his ſword againſt the majeſty of the people, and the rights of his fellow ſubjects, in acting up to the principles which he profeſſed."

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriffs, for their readineſs in calling the meeting."

The meeting was then adjourned.

It appeared by actual computation, that there were at one time preſent one thouſand and ſixty-four freeholders.

October 28. Yeſterday about noon his Majeſty went from the Queen's palace to St. James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two his Majeſty got into the ſtate coach, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, and proceeded to the Houſe of Peers, where, being ſeated on the throne, and a meſſage having been ſent to the Commons requiring their attendance, his Majeſty opened the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament with the following ſpeech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The preſent ſituation of America, and my conſtant deſire to have your advice, concurrence, and aſſiſtance on every important occaſion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

"Thoſe who have long too ſucceſsfully laboured to inflame my people in America by groſs miſrepreſentations, and to infuſe into their minds a ſyſtem of opinions repugnant to the true conſtitution of the colonies, and to their ſubordinate relation to Great-Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hoſtility, and rebellion. They have raiſed troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have ſeized the public revenue, and aſſumed to themſelves legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exerciſe in the moſt arbitrary manner, over the perſons and properties of their fellow ſubjects. And although many of theſe unhappy people may ſtill retain their loyalty, and may be too wiſe not to ſee the fatal conſequence of this uſurpation, and wiſh to reſiſt it, yet the torrent of violence has been ſtrong enough to compel their acquieſcence till a ſufficient force ſhall appear to ſupport them.

"The authors and promoters of this deſperate conſpiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuſe by vague expreſſions of attachment to the parent ſtate, and the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of loyalty to me, whilſt they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your laſt ſeſſion that a rebellion exiſted within the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, yet even that province we wiſhed rather to reclaim than to ſubdue. The reſolutions of Parliament breathed a ſpirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propoſitions accompanied the meaſures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to caſes of criminal combinations amongſt ſubjects not then in arms. I have acted with the ſame temper; anxious to prevent, if it had

been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects; and the calamities which are inſeperable from a ſtate of war; ſtill hoping that my people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a ſubject of Great-Britain, with all its conſequences is to be the freeſt member of any civil ſociety in the known world.

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtaliſhing an independant empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the ſucceſs of ſuch a plan. The object is too important, the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation too high, the reſources with which God hath bleſſed her too numerous, to give up ſo many Colonies which ſhe has planted with great induſtry, nurſed with great tendeneſs, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treaſure.

"It is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders by the moſt deciſive exertions; for this purpoſe, I have increaſed my naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to my kingdoms.

"I have alſo the ſatisfaction to inform you, that I have received the moſt friendly offers of foreign aſſiſtance; and if I ſhall make any treaties in conſequence thereof, they ſhall be laid before you. And I have, in teſtimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cauſe in which I am not equally intereſted, ſent to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of my Electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, ſafety, and protection of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, I ſhall be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy! And in order to prevent the inconveniences which may ariſe from the great diſtance of their ſituation, and to remove as ſoon as poſſible the calamities which they ſuffer, I ſhall give authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance. It may be alſo proper to authoriſe the perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch province or colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if ſuch province or colony had never revolted.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your reſolution to maintain the juſt rights of this country, for ſuch ſupplies as the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill conſequences of this rebellion, none affects me more ſenſibly than the extraordinary burthen which it muſt create to my faithful ſubjects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The conſtant employment of my thoughts, and the moſt earneſt wiſhes of my heart, tend wholly to the ſafety and happineſs of all my people, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquillity through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, in a cloſe connexion and conſtitutional dependance. You ſee the tendency of the preſent diſorders, and I have ſtated to you the meaſures which I mean to purſue for ſuppreſſing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wiſdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the aſſurances I have received as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I ſee no probability that the meaſures, which you may adopt, will be interrupted by diſputes with any foreign power."

From MILLER's HIBERNIAN JOURNAL.

A PICTURE of a certain NATION.

A P—— with a dozen children, and an empty treaſury—His Q—— yearly remitting large ſums to the bank of Venice, for fear of accidents—His ſervants five quarters in arrears—All his tradeſmen's bills the ſame—This great man at variance with his brothers—His brothers, happily for him, unable to take any part againſt him—His miniſters the natural and avowed enemies of his children—His attendants rebel Scots and Germans—His Secretaries without the knowledge of naval, mercantile, or military affairs—His Parliament venal, bribed, proſtituted and corrupted, firmly leagued againſt the honor of the kingdom and the colonies—His biſhops recommenders of blood, and not of peace, charity, and good will to men—His lawyers eraſers of records, and proſtitutors of the laws—His chief lawyer an intimate, a confidant of that very P—— who contended for his crown—His army cut off in its prime and ruined—His navy broken backed, worm eaten, and unmanned—His artificers, oppreſſed and diſcharged, the volunteers of Spain—His Lady Nobles proſtitutes to play, &c.—His merchants without exports or imports—His chequer empty—His churches cold and abandoned—His jails full—The poor ſtarving—The rich engroſſers of corn—The colonies of America conquerors of thoſe he ſent to tax them, and deſpiſers of his power and menaces—His factories in India in tumult and oppreſſion—His ſubjects in Guinea over run with French, and without trade—His Weſt-India iſles without ſupplies—His foes equipping great fleets, and raiſing great armies—And in the midſt of this craſh of ruin, this great man can go compoſedly to ſee a puppet ſhew, or laugh with a *buffoon*.——*Oh, wretched nation!*

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

THIS day was publiſhed, and is now ſelling by Robert Bell, in Third-ſtreet (price two ſhillings) COMMON SENSE addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, on the following intereſting SUBJECTS.

I. Of the origin and deſign of government in general, with conciſe Remarks on the Engliſh conſtitution.

II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succeſſion.

III. Thoughts on the preſent ſtate of American affairs.

IV. Of the preſent ability of America, with ſome miſcellaneous reflections.

Man knows no maſter ſave creating Heaven,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON.

WIRES and BRUSHES for FIRELOCKS, after the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction of the moſt experienced officers, MADE and SOLD by JAMES WEIR, bruſhmaker, at the corner of Church-alley, in Second-ſtreet, at the low rate of five ſhillings per dozen, which are much ſuperior to what the Pennſylvania troops are furniſhed with, and greatly inferior in price. BLACK BALL of the beſt quality may be had at ſaid ſhop, with a reaſonable allowance when purchaſed by the quantity. Orders from the country will be faithfully and punctually executed.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 30.

Extract of a letter from Col. Elliot to the Hon. the President of the Convention, dated Hampton, Dec. 29.

"I had brought into Hampton river, the night before last, a sloop in ballast, Capt. Bartlett Goodrich, who has been twenty days only from St. Eustatia.

"I detained this express, expecting to have some news from Norfolk, as there was a very heavy firing of cannon heard there yesterday, which continued till nine o'clock at night."

The Honorable General Convention have resolved that no provisions of any kind shall be furnished to the King's ships, so long as they come here with hostile intentions, which resolution they have communicated to Colonels Howe and Woodford, which it is supposed brought on the firing from the men of war mentioned in Col. Elliot's letter to his Honor the President; though, from a gentleman just arrived from Norfolk (Saturday two o'clock) we hear it was only a Christmas frolic between Lord Dunmore and the Captains of the Navy, upon visiting each other on board their ships.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

The General Assembly of the province of Maryland, which stood prorogued to the first instant, is farther prorogued to Monday the fifth day of February next.

Yesterday all the prisoners, one hundred and five, consisting of debtors, felons, Tories, &c. were removed into the new jail. And last night, between nine and ten o'clock, six of the felons made their escape, by first breaking the lock of the back door, and then climbing over the wall. Their names are as follow, viz. William Bales (he was retaken by a watchman in Front-street) who was committed for robbing Mr. John Cunningham, at the upper end of Market-street; George Harrison, committed on suspicion of being an accomplice with Bales; Michael Dilling, who was tried for his life last April, and whipped; John Kelly, convicted of robbing a shallop, and had been whipped; James Shields, who was convicted upon two indictments for stealing goods from Mr. Chaloner and Mr. Club, was whipped last Saturday, and was to have been whipped the next Saturday; and Lewis Kaill, who had been whipped for stealing a heifer belonging to Capt. Prior. The jailer, Thomas Dewees, will give to any person who apprehends the above men THREE POUNDS reward for each, and reasonable charges.

The following gentlemen are appointed officers in the four battalions to be raised in this province, viz.

First Lieutenants. 1 Joseph Potts. 2 John Richardson. 3 Alexander Johnston. 4 Thomas Moore. 5 Joseph Davenport. 6 John Chilton. 7 Evan Edwards. 8 John Bankson. 9 Benjamin Bartholomew. 10 Matthew Knox. 11 James R. Reid. 12 Samuel Moore. 13 James Christie. 14 John Lawrence. 15 John Christie. 16 John Williamson. 17 George Tudor. 18 John Gross. 19 John David Woelpper. 20 Robert Wilkins. 21 Daniel Broadhead, jun. 22 John Morgan. 23 Samuel Smith. 24 Andrew Kechlin. 25 Adam Betting. 26 William Davidson. 27 William Bird. 28 Michael Kimmle. 29 John Priestly. 30 Charles Phile. 31 Michael Hoofnagle. 32 John Helm.

Second Lieutenants. 1 James Montgomery. 2 Ezra Bartleson. 3 Alexander M'Clintock. 4 William Tilton. 5 Walter Becker. 6 Ross Currie. 7 John Budd Dunn. 8 John Duguid. 9 Robert Gregg. 10 William Crawford. 11 William Chambers. 12 John Finley. 13 Thomas Jenny. 14 John Craig. 15 Richard Collier. 16 Andrew Forrest. 17 Henry Epple. 18 Robert Connolly. 19 Isaac Seily. 20 Thomas Boude. 21 Michael Ryan. 22 Thomas Holland. 23 Henry Becker. 24 William Standley. 25 Charles M'Henry. 26 John Woodside. 27 Charles C. Beatty. 28 John Rudulph. 29 Charles Seitz. 30 Benjamin Armitage. 31 Andrew Dover. 32 Edward Young.

Ensigns. 1 Benjamin Miller. 2 James Hunter. 3 Alexander Hall. 4 Job Vernon. 5 —— Henry, at camp. 6 Thomas Park. 7 Joel Westcoat. 8 James M'Kie. 9 James O'Harra. 10 John Gansel. 11 William Craig. 12 William Old. 13 Thomas Wallice. 14 James Savidge. 15 John Evans. 16 Isaac Vanhorn. 17 Ezekiel Letts. 18 Harman Stout. 19 James Black. 20 Thomas M'Entire. 21 Jacob Funk. 22 Edward Hovendon. 23 James Cloyd. 24 Samuel Schriver. 25 Abel Morris. 26 John Wallice. 27 John Barclay. 28 James Mulloy. 29 Mordecai Davis. 30 John Dover. 31 Levi Griffith. 32 James Gibbons.

The New-York POST was not arrived when this paper went to press, at five o'clock.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED the third inst. from Captain John Welsh's company of marines, PETER M'TEGART, born in Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet seven inches high, smooth faced, browniſh complexion, short dark brown hair. Had on a light brown coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, blue stockings and new shoes. Whoever delivers said deserter to James Guthrie, at the corner of South and Water streets, shall have the above reward.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

WILLIAM PEARSON intends leaving the province as soon as possible, and desires all persons that have any demands against him to bring in their accounts that they may be paid. And all persons who are indebted to him by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay off their respective balances immediately, or before the fifteenth of February next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity to put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

N.B. All persons indebted to the partnership of Pearson and Newman are requested to make speedy payment.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1775.

SIXPENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM CONINGHAM, a cabinet-maker by trade, about seventeen years of age. Had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat turned up with white, black breeches and jacket, and two new check shirts. He is of a fair complexion, with fair long hair. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward.

MATTHEW HAND,
Cabinet-maker, in Pine-street.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the most approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-street, within two doors of Second-street, Philadelphia; where likewise may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the most reasonable terms.

ANY person well acquainted with CASTING and TURNING BRASS, may hear of employ by applying to the printer hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-street, near the London Coffee-House.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. II.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1776. [Num. 152.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST of October 28, 1775, we have the following advices, viz.

ON Thurſday a new petition of Mr. Sayre to the Houſe of Commons, complaining of an undue election for the borough of Seaford in Suſſex, was preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Sawbridge, Lord Mayor elect, and ſeconded by Sir George Younge.

As ſoon as his Majeſty's ſpeech had been read in the Upper Aſſembly, by the Lord Chancellor and clerk of that Hon. Aſſembly, Lord Townſend roſe up, and in a very manly and maſterly manner went fully into the unhappy diſputes betwixt America and this country; at the concluſion of which he moved an humble addreſs to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech. His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Lord Dudley. The Marquis of Rockingham was the next who ſpoke; he differed greatly in opinion from the two firſt mentioned Lords, and at the end of his ſpeech propoſed an amendment to the addreſs, which brought on a very intereſting and long debate, in which the following Right Honorable Members aſſiſted with the three above, Lord Rochford, Lord Coventry, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttleton, the Biſhop of Peterborough, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Effingham, Lord Groſvenor, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Gower, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Shelburne, Lord Warwick, and Lord Ferrers; after which the queſtion was put for agreeing to the amendment, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were as follow: Not contents ſixty-nine, proxies eleven; contents twenty-nine, proxies none.

The Houſe again divided upon the addreſs as originally moved for; contents ſixty-ſix, proxies ten; not contents thirty-three. The Houſe broke up about eleven o'clock, and adjourned till next day.

The arguments in the Houſe of Peers turned entirely on American affairs. The Lords in Adminiſtration candidly owned they had been miſinformed laſt year, and that their meaſures were conſequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of ſucceſs. This conceſſion furniſhed matter of ſevere remark to the Lords of the minority; the Biſhop of Peterborough pointed out the falſe policy of continuing the diſpute with the colonies, and urged Adminiſtration to ſtop the farther ravages of fire and ſword. The Duke of Richmond followed the Reverend Prelate's argument with his uſual inaccuracy and inelegance of manner, but with much force of matter. Lord Shelburne, in a moſt warm and pictureſque flow of words, painted the preſent ill effects of the conteſt, and ſhewed how much more fatal the conſequences might be if the unnatural war was purſued. His Lordſhip was extremely ſevere on Adminiſtration for the impotency and inexpediency of their meaſures; and after intimating that the introduction of foreign troops without leave of Parliament, was *high treaſon to the conſtitution*, hoped that the day would come, when thoſe who put that part of the ſpeech into his Majeſty's mouth, which mentions their being ſent to Gibraltar and Minorca, would be called to a proper account, and undergo an exemplary puniſhment. Lord Groſvenor ſpoke to the fallacy of the addreſſes, and the unfair means uſed to procure them, which he proved by citing an inſtance of ſhameful partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. Lord Ferrers oppoſed the addreſs.

The buſineſs of Parliament was opened in the Houſe of Commons by ſwearing in ſeveral Members; after which the Speaker read twice his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; whereupon Mr. ACKLAND, ſon to Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for a dutiful and loyal addreſs to his Majeſty in a very elaborate ſpeech, highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with reſpect to America, and enforcing the neceſſity of aſſuring his Majeſty of the approbation of the meaſures already taken againſt the Americans, and of firm ſupport from his faithful Commons in the proſecution of the war.

The motion for an addreſs was ſeconded by Mr. LYTTLETON, late Governor of Jamaica, who likewiſe expatiated on the neceſſity of ſtrengthening the hands of government.

Lord JOHN CAVENDISH moved for an amendment, which occaſioned a long and warm converſation in which the Miniſtry were pretty roundly told of the fatal effects of the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſions.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR ſpoke againſt the addreſs; called the war againſt the Americans a murderous war; and ſaid, that he ſhould conſider every ſubject who fell on either ſide aſſaſſinated by the Miniſter, and their blood to be laid to his charge; he concluded with recommending an addreſs to the King, that he would be pleaſed to point out ſome method of conciliating the affections of the ſubjects of all parts of the empire.

Governor JOHNSTON ſpoke on the inſufficiency of the preſent forces, to carry this favourite point of Adminiſtration! He averred, that a general diſſatisfaction prevailed amongſt the King's troops already at Boſton; and that three field-officers of the five regiments, lately embarked at Cork, ſolicited leave to reſign; of this he pledged himſelf to bring evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it.

General CONWAY defended the Americans with an unuſual warmth of argument; he called for information from the Treaſury Bench, what part of America we might deem our own, aſked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boſton itſelf, owned at this time the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms?—He declared his conſcience forbad his aſſent to the butchery of the Provincials; and therefore he firmly proteſted againſt the addreſs.

Lord GEORGE GERMAINE replied to him in favour of the addreſs, and conſequently ſupported the meaſure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from General Burgoyne, who ſaid, that notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes and obſtacles the King's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Col. BARRE entered minutely into the conſequences of the ſummer campaign, deſcribed the ſituation of the King's forces as on a wen, or little excreſcence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boſton, and the fleet not even maſter of the river in which it lies. He drew a concluſion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 Provincials and a fleet of twenty-two ſail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in ſubduing Canada, though com-

pleted every ſpring, what little proſpect could there be for 10,900 men to effect the conqueſt of all America. He told the Miniſter, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him ſome—that he had received a letter from Majo Caldwell, who was ſettled on a large eſtate in Canada, who aſſured him that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of perſuaſion in vain; that he had aſſembled about twelve hundred of them together, who came with large ſticks, but had concealed four hundred firelocks in the woods, which they were determined to make uſe of againſt the Engliſh, if they forced them to take either ſide. Col. Barre farther added, that Gen. Carleton and Lord Pitt were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a Major in the Provincial ſervice. He obſerved that he and his friends were cenſured by the Miniſtry, as the leaders of faction; that their converſation with each other was, which of them ſhould go to the Tower firſt, but this they regarded not; oppoſe the King they could not wiſh to do, for their anceſtors ſeated his family on the throne, but to carry their point againſt the preſent unfeeling Adminiſtration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord BARRINGTON anſwered Governor Johnſton and Col. Barre, and denied the diſaffection of the officers, &c. aſſured the Houſe, that they would receive ſatisfactory accounts to the contrary in ſeven or eight days.

The Solicitor General likewiſe replied to C. Barre, accuſed him of drawing falſe inferences from his own premiſes, entered with great ſpirit into the merit of the preſent vigorous meaſures (admitting we had loſt all the places they would inſinuate) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negotiation with the Americans.

At ten o'clock Mr. BURKE roſe, and ſpoke for near two hours. He raiſed the laugh of the whole Houſe at Lord North's expence, by repeating ſome vaunting expreſſions (which he declared had fallen from his Lordſhip in Parliament heretofore) and placing them in a ridiculous contraſt with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. Speaking ſeriouſly of the preſent ſituation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themſelves, and deſcribed the Mother Country as a piratical diſturber of the ports and the naval trade of the colonies. The diſgraceful blocking up of our troops in Roſton, he pourtrayed with his wonted ability of deſcription; and after lamenting the danger of this country, if the diſpute with America continued, he adviſed Adminiſtration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of Parliament, oppreſſive to the trade and freedom of America, but to ſhew a friendly countenance, and to meet the Coloniſts with open arms.

Mr. CHARLES FOX followed Mr. BURKE, and, with his uſual vehemence and aſperity, aimed his ſatire perſonally at Lord North, deſcribing his Lordſhip as the blundering pilot who had brought us into our preſent difficulties. "Adminiſtration (ſays Mr. Fox) exult at having brought us into ſuch a dilemma as the ableſt of men cannot extricate us from; they have reaſon to cry aloud in triumph, Lord Chatham, the King of Pruſſia, nay Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than the noble Lord has loſt; he has loſt a whole continent—moſt able adviſer, and moſt accompliſhed General!" Mr. Fox mixed his raillery with ſome very ſerious obſervations on the conduct of the Miniſtry, and took occaſion to mention the old political diſtinctions of Whig and Tory, deſcribing the preſent members of Adminiſtration as enemies to freedom and rank Tories.

As ſoon as he concluded, Lord NORTH roſe, and after entering into a long juſtification of himſelf and the plan of conduct he had purſued while in office (replying with conſiderable ſpirit to the inſinuations which had been thrown out againſt him by Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and other ſpeakers in oppoſition) his Lordſhip juſtified the meaſures of Adminiſtration, ſhewing, by ſtrong arguments, that they were founded as much in prudence and wiſdom as the ſituation of affairs would allow. His Lordſhip next entered into a diſquiſition of the terms WHIG and TORY; and proved that the preſent Miniſters acted on the true principles of Whiggiſm, and that the meaſures ſketched out in the ſpeech, and echoed back in the addreſs, as proper to be offered to America, were moſt likely to effect an honorable reconciliation.

At twenty minutes after one Mr. DUNNING roſe. He pointed out the illegality of introducing foreign troops into any part of his Majeſty's dominions without the conſent of Parliament, and ſhewed the bad tendency of ſuch a meaſure, and of what evil conſequences it might hereafter be productive, were it now ſuffered to paſs into a precedent. He was replied to by the Attorney-General.

The Houſe did not riſe till paſt four o'clock on Friday morning. Upon a diviſion there appeared, for the addreſs without any amendment two hundred and ſeventy-eight; againſt it one hundred and eight; majority one hundred and ſeventy.

The following is a copy of the petition of the Common Council to the Houſe of Lords and Commons, which was preſented to each Houſe by the Sheriffs on Thurſday laſt. They are both in the ſame words with only a variation of the addreſs.

The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, ſheweth,

"That this Court having taken into its moſt ſerious conſideration the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our fellow ſubjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the conſequences of thoſe coercive meaſures which are purſuing againſt them—meaſures that muſt (notwithſtanding the great uncertainty of their ſucceſs) eventually be productive of new and more burthenſome taxes, the increaſe of an enormous national debt; and finally, we fear, the loſs of the moſt valuable branch of our commerce, on which the exiſtence of an infinite number of induſtrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depend.

"That his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, in anſwer to a late humble and dutiful addreſs and petition to the throne, praying a ceſſation of hoſtilities with America, for the purpoſe of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and laſting reconciliation with his Majeſty's American colonies, to declare, that *he ſhould abide by the ſenſe of his Parliament*, this Court conceive it to be their indiſpenſable duty, thus early in the ſeſſion, in the moſt reſpectful manner, to apply to this Right Honorable Houſe, that it will be pleaſed to adopt ſuch meaſures for the healing of the preſent unhappy diſputes between the mother country and the colonies, as may be ſpeedy, permanent and honorable."

An account of what paſſed yeſterday on his Majeſty's going to the Houſe of Peers.—Mr. Sayre's commitment to the Tower having raiſed the curioſity of the public to an extravagant pitch, the ſtreets of Weſtminſter were crouded by eleven in the morning.—On Tueſday a hand bill, ſigned "A Poor Mechanic," was diſtributed in great numbers, which produced an anſwer on the following day, intimating that the magiſtrates had provided effectual means to apprehend, and bring to juſtice, perſons attempting to violate the laws. Fifty thouſand of theſe laſt papers were diſtributed. Sir John Fielding's advertiſement combined with the above circum-

ſtances to make people imagine ſomething very extraordinary was to happen. The Middleſex juſtices attended at the houſe of the Guildhall, Weſtminſter, at an early hour, and about fifty of their conſtables were ſtationed in the court-room. Another large body of conſtables placed themſelves at the door of the Swan tavern, Weſtminſter bridge. At a quarter before one o'clock a body of about forty conſtables paſſed through the park to the palace; and by this time the number of people, in the park only, could not be leſs than twenty-five thouſand, but their looks ſpoke peace and good humour, nothing like treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon—His Majeſty left the palace about two; and the proceſſion was in the following order, two horſe grenadiers, with ſwords drawn to clear the way; three ſtate coaches and ſix, filled with noblemen and gentlemen in waiting; a body of horſe-guards; trumpets; a body of yeomen of the guards; fourteen of his Majeſty's footmen, two and two; his Majeſty's coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horſes, with footmen on each ſide; a party of horſe-guards, followed by the conſtables almoſt under the heels of the horſes. All was quiet in the park, ſave a few faint hiſſes, and a few ſtill fainter huzzas. At the door of the Parliament houſe a little hiſſing. When the King arrived, the guns at Stangate were fired, and again on his leaving the houſe; and during the period of his being there, two of the horſe-guards paraded Parliament-ſtreet to ſee that all was quiet. His Majeſty was in the houſe juſt twenty minutes, and he returned as peaceably as he went. The whole number of the people aſſembled on this occaſion were eſtimated at ſixty thouſand.

If his Majeſty had been taken into cuſtody yeſterday, it muſt have been by the ladies; for there were five women to three men, the park through.

HOUSE of LORDS, Friday, October 27.

Reſolved and read ſeveral petitions for bringing in appeals.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Houſe that his Majeſty had been waited on purſuant to their order, to know when he would be attended with their addreſs of thanks; and that his Majeſty had appointed two o'clock. The Chancellor and ſeveral of the Members accordingly proceeded to St. James's, and preſented the following:

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

"With the utmoſt abhorrence and indignation we ſee the real deſign of thoſe deſperate men, who, by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations, have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow ſubjects in America, into meaſures no leſs ſubverſive of their own happineſs and true intereſts, than dangerous to the proſperity and ſafety of Great-Britain. The powers they have aſſumed, and the arbitrary and oppreſſive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traiterous purpoſe to induce the colonies to ſhake off the controul of the ſupreme legiſlature, and to bury, in an ungrateful oblivion, the remembrance of the great induſtry with which they have been planted; the foſtering care with which they have been nurſed; the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expence of blood and treaſure with which they have been protected by this nation.

"We cannot avoid expreſſing our concern, that the great tenderneſs with which your Majeſty has proceeded, and the conciliatory diſpoſition which appeared in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, inſtead of having the deſired effect of undeceiving the miſled, and eſtabliſhing a confidence in the parent ſtate, have been turned to the advantage, and made inſtruments to the purpoſes of this dangerous attempt; and whilſt we acknowledge this to be the conſequence of the difference of intention which prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a juſt ſenſe of the motives which have regulated your Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; but ſince the rebellion is now become more general, and manifeſts the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing and maintaining an independent empire, we cannot but applaud your Majeſty's reſolution to vindicate the rights, the intereſts, and the honor of this kingdom, by a ſpeedy and moſt deciſive exertion; and for this purpoſe, we think it our indiſpenſible duty to declare, that we will ſupport your Majeſty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully perſuaded, that in the preſent ſtate of theſe diſorders, the moſt active will, in its effect, be the moſt merciful mode of proceeding, we hear with pleaſure that your Majeſty has increaſed your naval eſtabliſhment, and alſo greatly augmented your land forces. We are ſenſible of your Majeſty's kind conſideration, in having done it in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and your Majeſty may be aſſured that we ſhall cheerfully concur in whatever may be neceſſary to enable your Majeſty to profit of the friendly diſpoſitions of foreign powers.

"We are deeply impreſſed by the gracious motives which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your Electoral troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which aſſiſtance this country will be enabled to employ a larger number of its own eſtabliſhed forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we return your Majeſty our ſincere thanks for having ſo providentially pointed out to us a farther reſource in that national body of men, ſo conſtitutional in their nature, and ſo zealous in their duty, the militia of this kingdom.

"We cannot ſufficiently admire your Majeſty's benevolent declaration, that when the wiſhed for period arrives, that the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and we are fully ſenſible of the wiſe and compaſſionate ſentiment which has determined your Majeſty to delegate authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance; and we will moſt readily concur in granting to the perſons ſo commiſſioned ſuch farther powers as may beſt tend to promote and effectuate your Majeſty's ſalutary meaſures.

"Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Majeſty for the full and explicit communication which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us, and at the ſame time to expreſs the juſt ſenſe we entertain of the numerous bleſſings we enjoy, flowing from the ſource of never ceaſing attention with which your Majeſty is occupied for the ſafety and happineſs of all your people; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we participate the ſame deſire which animates your royal breaſt, and feel no other wiſh than to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquillity through the ſeveral parts of your dominions, upon the baſis of a cloſe connexion with, and conſtitutional dependance upon, Great-Britain.

To which his MAJESTY was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious ANSWER.

"My Lords,

"I receive with the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction this addreſs, ſo fully expreſſive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the aſſurances you give of your utmoſt ſupport to enable me to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquil-

lity throughout all my dominions, and I ſhall moſt heartily concur with any meaſures that may tend to ſo ſalutary a purpoſe."

HOUSE of COMMONS, Friday, October 27.

A report was made from the Committee appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Majeſty, that the Committee had drawn up an addreſs, which was read.

Reſolved, That the ſaid addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe.

Ordered, That ſuch members as are of the Privy Council do wait on his Majeſty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for re-committing the addreſs, a great debate enſued, in which moſt of the principal ſpeakers on both ſides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the following clauſe, "We thankfully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which induced your Majeſty to take this ſtep" (meaning the introduction of his Electoral troops into the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.) The gentlemen in oppoſition conſidered this clauſe as a full approbation of the meaſure, whilſt the friends of Adminiſtration inſiſted it was no more than a compliment to his Majeſty's "good intentions," and left the meaſure itſelf a matter of future deliberation. Mr. Wedderburne and Mr. Dunning had a long converſation upon the different interpretations of the clauſe.

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

By Capt. Simmons, from Cadiz, we learn that the Engliſh Conſuls, in different ports in Europe, are depriving the American maſters of veſſels of their Mediterranean paſſes.

His Excellency Gov. Tryon, on the ſecond inſtant, diſſolved the Aſſembly of the Province of New-York.

The following gentlemen are choſen officers of the ſixth battalion of this province, which is to be raiſed in York and Cumberland counties, two companies in the former, and ſix in the latter:

Colonel, William Irvine. Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Hartley. Major, James Dunlap.

Captains, David Grier, Abraham Smith, Samuel Hay, Jeremiah Tolbert, William Rippie, Moſes M'Clain, James A. Wilſon, Robert Adams.

Lieutenants, William Alexander, Bernard Eichleberger, John M'Donnal, Robert White, William Bratton, John M'Dowel, Lewis Buſh, John Greer.

Second Lieutenants, Alexander Parker, Samuel M'Pherſon, John Alexander, ——— M'Clelland, Edward Stille, Archibald M'Calliſter, jun. John Brooks, ——— Brown.

Enſigns, Samuel Montgomery, William Nichols, William Graham, William Miller, William Luſk, John Murray, Robert Hoops, William Brown.

Adjutant, John Brooks.

The Rev. Mr. OCCUM preaches to-morrow evening, at ſix o'clock, at the Second Preſbyterian Church in Arch-ſtreet, for the laſt time during his ſtay here.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1776.

Reſolved, That Doctor Cadwallader, Doctor Bond, Doctor Kuhn, Doctor Ruſh, and Doctor Shippen, jun. be requeſted to examine all candidates who ſhall offer as ſurgeons to the different battalions, and that no perſon be appointed by this board to the office of ſurgeon, without firſt obtaining a certificate of his abilities from at leaſt three of the above gentlemen, and that they appoint a day for examination as ſoon as is convenient.

Reſolved, That this Committee will on Monday next proceed to the appointment of Second Lieutenants to Col. Bull's battalion, and that this reſolve be made public.

Reſolved, That this Committee will, on the 12th of February next, proceed to the appointment of Chaplains to the ſix battalions raiſed in this province by order of Congreſs.

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties, Jan. 9, 1776.

"Whereas a quantity of TEA has been lately introduced into this city from New-York, which this Committee apprehend to be contrary to the ſpirit of the third article of the Aſſociation, Reſolved, That ſhould any TEA be brought to this city or liberties in future from New-York, or elſewhere, the ſame ſhall be immediately ſent back."

Extract from the minutes,

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, Secretary.

TO be SOLD, the time of a Dutch SERVANT GIRL, who has four years and ten months to ſerve. Inquire of the printer. *

WANTED immediately, a WOMAN of good character, who has a good breaſt of milk. Inquire of the printer. *

FOR SALE, a neat elegant HOUSE lately built, with a ſmall FARM, conſiſting of arable, meadow, and wood land, ſituate in New-Jerſey, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from the river Delaware, in a healthy and pleaſant ſituation. A view of the eſtate ſufficiently recommends it. It might ſuit for a ſtore, but was built for a country ſeat, and will be ſold reaſonable, the owner intending for England. Inquire of WILLIAM COOPER, at his ferry oppoſite Philadelphia.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

TO be SOLD, the time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to ſerve. She is very healthy, and is ſuitable either for town or country buſineſs; has at preſent a good breaſt of milk, and may be ſerviceable in any family as a wet nurſe, and can be well recommended. She is ſold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer.

Alſo to be LET, on reaſonable terms, a very convenient BAKE-HOUSE, with every neceſſary belonging thereto. Inquire as above.

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for cash only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Pennſylvania Evening Poſt*. [Num. 152.

DEBATES in the HOUSE of COMMONS.

[Continued from page 20.]

MR. CORNWALL acknowledged that there had been miſmanagement ſomewhere; but whether by the Parliament in not granting a ſufficient force; by the Miniſtry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exerciſing them effectually, he would not then aſſert, but probably might one day afford matter for inquiry in that Houſe. However, he could not avoid ſaying thus much in favour of Adminiſtration, that a Miniſter in this country, though he may ſee much farther into future events than the reſt of his countrymen, cannot take any great ſtep without having the cry of the people with him; had government demanded forty thouſand men the laſt ſeſſion to ſend to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of ſucceſs. He cenſured thoſe members very ſeverely, who had voted laſt ſeſſion with Adminiſtration, and expreſſed themſelves very differently in this debate. He alluded particularly to Mr. Ch. Fox, who, he ſaid, as well as himſelf, had been raiſed to very important offices in the ſtate at too early an age

Mr. FOX, in reply, proteſted that he had been deceived by the Miniſtry; he had been taught to believe that government had ſo many friends in America that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them ſecurity in avowing themſelves, ſecure obedience to our laws, and inſure peace; that upon this principle he had voted for ſending over the forces laſt ſeſſion; peace was his object in that meaſure, but now that the Miniſter declared himſelf for war, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland ſaid it would be ridiculous in Adminiſtration to recede at preſent, or to liſten to conciliatory meaſures, whilſt America was making ſo effectual a reſiſtance; that all Europe would ſay we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-eſtabliſhed our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the empire. He ſaid it was not uncommon for Great-Britain to be unſucceſsful in the beginning, and victorious in the progreſs and concluſion of her wars, and that he was not at all diſmayed by the gloomy pictures which ſome gentlemen were pleaſed to draw of our perilous and deplorable ſituation.

Mr. THURLOE inſiſted that decency demanded that we ſhould return his Majeſty thanks for the conſiderations which induced him to take the ſtep, though we might afterwards condemn the meaſure. Suaviter in modo, ſed fortiter in re, ſhould ever be a maxim in Britiſh minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the Bill of Rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned this kingdom; that conſequently he could no more ſee any legality than he could danger in the meaſure.

Sir WILLIAM W—KE inſiſted, that the Bill of Rights was only declaratory of rights exiſting prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr DUNNING argued upon the ſame grounds.

Governor JOHNSTON arraigned the conduct of Adminiſtration pretty ſeverely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian ſoldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences, that if they ſhould be tried, they would have an action in Great-Britain againſt their officers, and that if any of them ſhould be put to death in conſequence of the ſentence of a Court Martial, thoſe who gave the ſentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws; he inſiſted, that our garriſons abroad were, in the true ſenſe of the word, a part of this kingdom, and he was againſt the clauſe as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. GRENVILLE very pathetically deplored the ſtate of our national affairs, and was convinced, he ſaid, that nothing but misfortune could be the conſequences. Let Adminiſtration, ſays he, call the Pope from Rome the Mufti from Conſtantinople, the High Prieſt from the Synagogue to their aid, let them put the aſſaſſinating knife into the hands of ſlaves, and teach them to butcher their maſters, yet ſtill the event muſt be ruinous to this nation. Suppoſe America conquered, its towns deſtroyed, its fields laid waſte, we muſt keep up a large ſtanding army to ſupport our triumph; but can we make them in ſuch a ſtate raiſe money ſufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their ſhattered cities by force?

Mr. F—LAND, though he confeſſed his diſlike to the employing foreign mercenaries without the conſent of Parliament, declared his objection to the recommitment of the addreſs; he did not wiſh to impede the meaſures of government at ſo critical a time, but he wiſhed the Miniſter had called the Parliament together laſt ſummer, rather than take that ſtep without their concurrence, however neceſſary the ſtep might have been. He was ſorry, he ſaid, that ſo little advantage had been made of the grants made laſt ſeſſions for the purpoſe of enforcing American obedience, and threw out ſome ſevere remarks upon that indolence of temper and diſlike to buſineſs, which ſeemed inherent in the character of the Miniſter; and to this diſpoſition he attributed the little ſucceſs of what he ventured to call our ſummer's campaign in America; however, he ſweetened this doſe of cenſure with a great many compliments on the vaſt abilities and amiable diſpoſition of the noble Lord.

This called up Lord NORTH, who, after ſome difference about order, obſerved, that he would not have perſiſted ſo much in his deſire to be heard, had not ſomething which had fallen from the gentleman who ſpoke laſt, demanded a reply, which might not come ſo well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he ſaid, for that candour and boldneſs with which he had treated his character. He was not diſpleaſed to hear his faults from whatever motive they might be ſuggeſted; ſometimes, as in the preſent inſtance, they were ſuggeſted by candid, and ſometimes by malicious ones. Thoſe who ſuggeſted them from the firſt cauſe he thanked and eſteemed; thoſe who diſplayed them from the latter principle he deſpiſed. He confeſſed that indolence of temper which Mr. F—land had noticed, and that diſlike to buſineſs, but declared, that he was forced into the poſt he now held; that ſtormy and tempeſtuous as the ocean is, though which he has to ſteer, he would never of his own accord abandon it till the ſtorm had ſubſided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his meaſures laſt ſeſſions to the then ſtate of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cauſe. It was eaſy, he ſaid, to ſee what has happened, but who could have foreſeen that

things would happen ſo? Adminiſtration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in poſſeſſion of better information, why did they not communicate it? He ſaid, that when he adopted the neceſſary plan of ſending Hanoverians to our garri ons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the meaſure; that if it ſhould be found that he was miſtaken in this point, though the matter itſelf ſhould be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the neceſſity of taking ſuch a ſtep was clear, from the danger of confiding ſolely in our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of Parliament our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces againſt the rebels. To call the Parliament in the middle of ſummer would, he ſaid, have been exceedingly diſagreeable and burthenſome to the nation, and many inſtances could not be found in our hiſtory of a Parliament called ſo early as the preſent. He had, he ſaid, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that Houſe; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious anceſtors, to heſitate a moment in their choice between ſlavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the preſent inſtance there was no queſtion of ſlavery. Their friends have ſaid, that they only wiſhed to be put on the ſame footing on which they were in 1763. He aſſerted, that Adminiſtration wiſhed for no more, and he could not believe that America without money, without trade, without reſources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and laſting war with the incenſed power of Great-Britain, to the bleſſings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her. He ſpoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happineſs which he hoped to derive in the laſt moments of his life, from the teſtimony of his own conſcience; and concluded with a beautiful deſcription of the envied, ſplendid wretchedneſs of his miniſterial ſtation.

Col. BARRE, in a very ludicrous manner, obſerved, that the noble Lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from ſome quarters; that his Lordſhip ſtood the attacks of a certain northern dialect with a very good grace, and he was inſtantly ſhot dead with the brogue; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one ſide of the Houſe, was downright malice from another; he kiſſes the rod in ſome hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very ſore when the laſh is taken by ſome others. The reaſon, he ſaid, which induced all America to take arms ſooner than the noble Lord had expected, was to oppoſe a common enemy; the circumſtance put him in mind of a ſpeech made by Marſhal Scomberg to the Britiſh troops as they were croſſing the river Boyne in Ireland, "A le devoir mas infans, voila vos ennemis!" At length the Houſe was re-called to the queſtion by Sir George Young, who propoſed an amendment, which being out of order, was not put; after ſome altercation, the queſtion before them was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were one hundred and ſeventy-ſix to ſeventy-two.

Lord NORTH then moved for "leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majeſty to call out the militia when a rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions," which was carried, and the Houſe roſe immediately (about a quarter after one this morning) and adjourned till Monday.

This day, at two o'clock, the Addreſs of the Hon. Houſe of Commons was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's.

This morning Stephen Sayre, Eſq; by virtue of a Habeas Corpus granted by Lord Mansfield, was carried from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's houſe, where his caſe was argued; when his Lordſhip was pleaſed to diſcharge him on bail, himſelf in 500l. penalty, and two ſureties in 250l. each.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, printer and bookſeller in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, POOR WILL's POCKET ALMANACK for the year 1776, containing (beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations) times of holding c urts in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Maryland, and Virginia; fairs, Quakers yearly meetings, rates of porterage and cartage in Philadelphia, Governor, Council and Repreſentatives in Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and lower counties on Delaware; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, Managers of the hoſpital, Committee of Safety, Directors of the contributionſhip for inſurance of houſes from fire, Street Commiſſioners, Directors, &c. of the library, Wardens of the port of Philadelphia, County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, City Wardens, Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, officers of the cuſtoms, courts of Admiralty in Philadelphia, Juſtices of Peace, Prothonatories and Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, Judges of the ſupreme courts, &c. tables of intereſt, coins, tides, table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, roads, &c. &c.

LEWIS NICOLA takes this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an AMERICAN PORTER HOUSE at his dwelling in Water-ſtreet, next door to the Old-Ferry houſe, where thoſe who favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon his beſt endeavors to pleaſe.

GROUND RENTS to be SOLD, well ſecured and ſituated on the old alms-houſe ſquare, in this city. For terms apply to JACOB SHOEMAKER or WILLIAM CRAIG, in Second-ſtreet, or to WILLIAM FISHER, in Market-ſtreet.

WANTED, a pair of well broke middle aged ſound HORSES. Greys or bays will be preferred. Inquire of the printer.

READY MONEY for any quantity of OLD COPPER and BRASS, by WILLIAM WILL, pewterer, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets.

PRINTING

In ENGLISH, GERMAN, and other Languages.

THE Subſcribers, being provided with a general aſſortment of new and elegant TYPES, and other Printing Materials, have opened an Office at the corner of Coats's-alley, in Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different branches, with care, fidelity, and expedition. And as they are determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them, they humbly requeſt the favor and encouragement of the public in general, and their friends and acquaintance in particular.

MELCHIOR STYNER, and
CHARLES CIST.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1775.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1776. [Num. 153.

In CONGRESS, January 11, 1776.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons, in order to obſtruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defence of their juſt rights, have attempted to depreciate the BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of this Congreſs.

Reſolved therefore, That if any perſon ſhall hereafter be ſo loſt to all virtue and regard for his country as to refuſe to receive the ſaid bills in payment, or obſtruct or diſcourage the currency or circulation thereof, and ſhall be duly convicted by the Committee of the city, county, or diſtrict, or in caſe of an appeal from their deciſion, by the Aſſembly, Convention, Council, or Committee of Safety of the colony where he ſhall reſide, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed, publiſhed, and treated as an enemy of his country, and precluded from all trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

Extract from the minutes.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From PURDIE's VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Remainder of the Extracts of letters, continued from page 10.

From Anthony Warwick to his friend in Glaſgow, dated Portſmouth, Nov. 10, 1775.

IT is now certain that the Provincials are on their march from Williamſburg for this place, or Norfolk; it is uncertain which, though it is generally believed they come with a profeſſed intention of deſtroying both by fire. Their number cannot be aſcertained. It is ſaid they only ſet off from Williamſburg with ſix hundred, but expected to be increaſed to fifteen hundred before they got to this place; which I dare ſay will be the caſe, as the whole country are anxious to have theſe towns deſtroyed, as they think them places of refuge for thoſe that are inimical to what they call the liberties of America. And true it is, there are not twenty inhabitants now, in both towns, but what are avowed Tories, and have publicly declared themſelves friends to government, and willing to take up arms in its defence. Petitions and addreſſes are daily preſented to the Governor by the inhabitants of Norfolk, and the country around it, praying that they may be furniſhed with arms to aſſiſt in the defence of themſelves and government; and ſome of them have taken thoſe who were moſt troubleſome in their neighbourhood, and brought them on board the man of war, where they are detained priſoners, and will ſoon be ſent to Boſton for their trial. The preſent priſoners are Captains Matthews and Ives, of the minute-men; William Goodrich, who brought into Carolina, a few weeks ago, four tons of powder for the *uſe of the rebels*.

"I am ſatisfied there will be bloody work when theſe forces come down, as the Governor, even with the ſmall number he has, and may be able to raiſe in the country, is determined to attack them; and if they ſucceed in their intention of deſtroying theſe towns, he is determined to lay waſte the whole country that can be come at with a tender or barge."

He proceeds to the proclamation freeing the ſlaves, &c. "That he will arm them againſt the rebels, whoſe eſtates he will confiſcate, and by every means in his power purſue to total deſtruction. I verily believe had he even one thouſand ſuch ſoldiers as are here, with the aſſiſtance he could get in the country, he would, in a ſhort time, cruſh the very ſeed of rebellion here"

From George Rae of Norfolk to his brother in London, November 7, 1775.

He ſays, "There are here two or three hundred troops, which *was* ſent from St. Auguſtine, of the 14th regiment. We are in hopes we ſhall have more ſoon from Great-Britain, or it is to be feared we ſhall be in much danger, &c." As an excuſe for not remitting, he ſays, "Things, in reſpect to debts being paid, *is* turned as deſperate as others, as it is not uncommon for the man that aſks to be knocked down, or the like." After ſpeaking of the ſkirmiſh at Kemp's Landing, and its conſequences, and giving an account of Lord Dunmore's proclaiming law martial, freedom to ſervants and ſlaves, &c. he adds, "It is a great misfortune his Lordſhip has not a ſufficient force to go againſt the vaſt numbers of rebels aſſembled in different parts, for he is a brave man; it is a wonder ſome aſſiſtance is not ſent him."

From Robert Gray, dated Norfolk, Nov. 6, 1775, to his friend in Glaſgow.

After his conjectures about the numbers and deſigns of the Provincials, and deſcribing Lord Dunmore's ſituation on board a ſhip, together with his force, he ſays, "His Lordſhip has exerted himſelf in a moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, and deſerves the applauſe of every friend to his King and country. It is therefore hoped, that if no more than five hundred ſhirtmen come down, his Lordſhip, with thoſe under his command, and the aſſiſtance he can get here, will be able to repel the rebels, and prevent them from executing their intention of deſtroying the town. What aſſiſtance I can give ſhall not be wanting, as I glory in the name of TORY. We are in daily expectation of more troops from England, and then I hope Lord Dunmore will be able to do ſomething deciſive."

From John Brown of Norfolk, dated November 21, to William Brown in London.

This letter begins with a relation of the march to Kemp's Landing, and an account of Lord Dunmore's troops, which he ſays amounted to one hundred and ninety regulars, commanded by Capt. Leſlie; "joined by thirty volunteers from Norfolk, one of which I had the honor to be." He then mentions the victory over three hundred ſhirtmen, Lord Dunmore's arriving in triumph at Kemp's Landing, his proclamation, ſetting up the ſtandard, &c. and adds: "The day after the whole county flocked to it, took the oaths of allegiance, abjuring all committees and conventions, and de-

claring their readineſs to defend his Majeſty's crown and dignity whenever called upon by his Excellency for that purpoſe.

" We reached Norfolk the 17th, where an entertainment was provided by the inhabitants for his Excellency and thoſe under his command, and the ſtandard erected before the court-houſe, and the whole county ſtriving who can get firſt to the book; ſo, in a ſhort time, I hope to be able to inform you, *throw* the *vegettance* of Lord Dunmore, that trade will be reſtored. I can aſſure you Lord Dunmore is ſo much admired, in this part of the county, that he might have five hundred *volunteers* to march with him to any part of Virginia. I have provided one hundred thouſand ſtaves for the Jamaica market, for which I expect twenty pounds per thouſand." He adds: " You are hereby ordered to ſhip, by the firſt opportunity, one thouſand pounds ſterling value in linen goods, &c."

From John Johnſon to his friend in Glaſgow, dated Portſmouth, November 7, 1775.

" It is to be hoped Parliament will adopt the moſt vigorous meaſures for reducing the Americans to their allegiance and ſubjection.

" Should the Governor think he can defend Norfolk with the force he has got, and the militia he can command, I, among many others, may be obliged to take the field."

From William Calderhead to Mr. John Rodgers of Glaſgow.

He ſpeaks of the Kemp's Landing expedition, &c. and then adds, " By this you are informed that I have commenced ſoldier, and cheerfully in this cauſe. Indeed, two days ago twenty-three of the *ſcabby race* went as volunteers. with two hundred regulars, againſt three hundred ſhirtmen (the name by which the provincials are known here) who ſtood two or three fires, and then fled with great haſte. As they were in the woods, but three of them were killed, and ſix made priſoners. Fortunately, but one of our people was wounded. Whether this ſkirmiſh will be attended with good or bad conſequences we are uncertain, but hope that it may deter the upland troops from coming down upon us."

From Archibald Ingram of Stratford Le Bow, Eſſex, to James Ingram of Norfolk in Virginia, dated Auguſt 30, 1775.

" It is ſuppoſed that the forfeited eſtates in America will be ſold, by commiſſioners, to the higheſt bidders, in order to defray the expences of quelling the rebellion. If that takes place, I intend, with many others, to become a purchaſer, and ſpend the remainder of my life in a retirement, if poſſible, near to you, &c."

The following extracts contain ſome of the political opinions of Mr. Andrew Sprowle, chairman of the committee of trade, who, at the head of all the merchants (moſt of them his countrymen) voluntarily ſigned the continental aſſociation in November, 1774, at a general aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the people of this colony, then convened at Williamſburg. In a letter to Mr. Peter Patterſon of Greenock, the following proofs of his ſtrict adherence to the aſſociation appear, " I would have no fear in bringing in a veſſel with Oſnabrugs, Iriſh linens, and other ſortable goods, would be protected by a man of war." This covers copy of a ſmall additional invoice, which pleaſe ſhip in Dunmore, if not ſailed; if ſailed, there are ſome veſſels belonging here to return to Virginia, &c. About three hundred regulars of the 14th regiment at Goſport, in my ſtore houſe, able to defend themſelves againſt one thouſand and more of our Virginia men. More forces expected daily from Auguſtine. Moſt aſtoniſhing no letters ſince May from the miniſtry to Lord Dunmore; but ſome forces, and ſhips of war, daily looked for from Britain. God ſend them ſoon. While the ſoldiers *remains* at Goſport, I am ſafe."

ANNE SPARKS, MILANER, at her ſhop in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the ſixth door below the Friends Meeting, Philadelphia, will ſell the following articles, at prime coſt, for *caſh only*, viz. Gulix hollands, ſeven-eighths and yard wide cambricks, ſeven-eighths and yard wide clear lawns; ſtriped, minionet and flowered lawns; ſtriped and flowered Scotch ditto; ſtriped and bordered Scotch handkerchiefs; flowered dimities; Marſeilles quilting for petticoats; fine printed linen handkerchiefs; real India chints counterpanes; Hamborough, diaper, and damaſk, India dimities; white calicoes; yard, ell wide, and ſix-fourths book muſlin; jacconets, mulmuls, humhums, and coſſacs; a great variety of flowered, ſtriped and ſprigged muſlin; ſtriped, bordered, jacconet and book muſlin handkerchiefs; India and Engliſh Perſians; ſtriped and plain ditto; coloured and ſtriped India taffaties; black and coloured luteſtrings; ſtriped and brocaded ditto; ducapes and Engliſh paduaſoy; rich India and Engliſh ſatins of all colours; black cravats; Bath lace, Mecklin ditto, Bruſſels ditto, Buckingham ditto, blond ditto, black ditto, ſilver blond ditto; footings, edgings and pearls; Jacob's ladder; lace crowns for childrens caps; great variety of ſtriped and flowered gauzes; catgut and pariſnets; blue and green muſketo catgut; linen in ſuits; fine ſtriped, flowered, and bordered gauſe aprons and handkerchiefs; aſſortment of trimmings for ladies clothes; ladies ſtuff, Perſian, and ſatin petticoats; black and white fringes; figured and plain ribbands; love ditto; coloured velvet for collars; gentlemens ſilk bags and roſets; mens and boys leather gloves; womens and girls ditto and mits; ſilk ditto; ladies ſtomachers; French and Italian breaſt flowers; French and Engliſh pearls; white wax necklaces; chip hats; boys ſatin hats and caps; India, ivory, and bone fans; half ell and three-fourths, all colours, plain and flowered pelons; half ell and yard wide ſarſnets; black, white, coloured, and flowered modes and ſatins; half ell and three fourths mantuas of all colours; ſtriped and flowered tobines; variety of rich brocades; crapes and bombazines; womens and childrens half bone and packthread ſtays; ſilk tied clogs; childrens Morocco ſhoes and pumps; mens and womens ſilk and cotton hoſe; mens raw ſilk ditto; boys and girls worſted, thread and cotton ditto; Dreſden, Holland, and diaper tapes; Hanover lace, ſilk purſes, and undreſſed dolls. * 12

TO be SOLD, a STONE HOUSE, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor; a large ſtone barn, and ſmith's ſhop; with two other ſtone buildings. The lot containing eight acres, all under orchard and garden, with two excellent wells of water. For terms apply to Capt. Paul Cox in Front-ſtreet, or Church Cox on the premiſes, Reading road, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. *

FOR SALE, a neat elegant HOUSE lately built, with a ſmall FARM, conſiſting of arable, meadow, and woodland, ſituate in New-Jerſey, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from the river Delaware, in a healthy and pleaſant ſituation. A view of the eſtate ſufficiently recommends it. It might ſuit for a ſtore, but was built for a country ſeat, and will be ſold reaſonable, the owner intending for England. Inquire of WILLIAM COOPER, at his ferry oppoſite Philadelphia. *2

TO be SOLD, the time of a Dutch SERVANT GIRL, who has four years and ten months to ſerve. Inquire of the printer. *

DUBLIN, October 14.

On Tuesday last the Parliament of Ireland met, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in ſtate, and opened the ſeſſions with the following ſpeech.

His Excellency SIMON, Earl of HARCOURT, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tueſday, the 10th day of October, 1775.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOUR diſtinguiſhed loyalty to the King; your juſt attention to the honor and dignity of his government, and your well regulated zeal for the peace and happineſs of your country, have made ſo ſenſible an impreſſion on my mind, during a three years reſidence amongſt you, that, encouraged by the experience of what I have ſeen, it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction I meet you again in Parliament.

I am perſuaded that you entertain a grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings you enjoy under the mild and firm government of the beſt of Sovereigns; and his Majeſty relies on the known zeal and loyalty of his ſubjects of Ireland, that, whilſt his government is diſturbed by a rebellion exiſting in a part of his American dominions, you will be ready to ſhew your inviolable attachment to his perſon and government, in the aſſertion of his juſt rights, and in the ſupport of his legal authority.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper accounts and eſtimates to be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge of the proviſions neceſſary to be made for the ordinary expences of his Majeſty's eſtabliſhments, and for diſcharging an ARREAR which has been unavoidably incurred.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am happy to inform you that, ſince your laſt meeting, His Majeſty's tender concern for the welfare of this kingdom hath induced him to paſs ſeveral laws in the Britiſh Parliament highly beneficial to your commerce, your manufactures and your agriculture.

By the act which extends the great advantages of Britiſh fiſheries to Ireland, a ſource of induſtry and wealth is opened to you, which has made other nations great and flouriſhing. Let me, therefore, recommend to your earneſt attention the improvement of advantages tending ſo obviouſly to promote your navigation and trade, in the purſuit of which you may depend upon my warmeſt aſſiſtance and ſupport.

The act which allows the clothing and accoutrements neceſſary for his Majeſty's forces, paid from the revenues of this kingdom, to be exported from Ireland, is a particular mark of the royal favor; and even that which allows the importation of rape ſeed into Great-Britain from this kingdom, under certain regulations, connected with thoſe ſalutary laws paſſed in your laſt ſeſſion, form ſuch a ſyſtem of agriculture and improvement as will, I truſt, ſecure riches and plenty to the people of Ireland.

A bounty granted by Great-Britain upon the importation of flax-ſeed is ſo marked a recommendation of the linen manufacture, that it becomes needleſs for me to urge the moſt perſevering application to that ſtaple of your country.

The Proteſtant charter-ſchools, an inſtitution eſtabliſhed on the principles of wiſdom and humanity, and ſo peculiarly adapted to the preſent ſtate of circumſtances of this kingdom, are eminently entitled to your conſideration and care.

On my part, you may be aſſured that I ſhall continue faithfully to repreſent your loyalty and zeal to his Majeſty; and that I ſhall chearfully co-operate with you in whatever may tend to advance the proſperity and happineſs of this kingdom."

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, dated Dec. 4.

"There is a ſhip arrived here this day in ſix weeks from London, which brings advice of moſt of the tranſports bound for America being ſuppoſed to be loſt, as the channel was filled with dead cattle and ſtock of all kinds; and I have it from good authority that there is to be a poll held in all the counties of England, to know who are for and who are againſt America."

The New-York POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs, at five o'clock.

WAS LOST this morning, a very ſmall BITCH of the Spaniſh breed, her colour is chiefly white, has brown ears, and a brown ſpot on her back. Whoever will bring the ſaid bitch to the printer hereof ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward January 11, 1776.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1776.

WHEREAS HONOR, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has abſconded from his bed and board, and left him and her child in a very bad ſtate of health, ſo that he is unable to earn a living, and refuſes to cohabit with him any longer; this is to forwarn all perſons from harbouring or crediting her on his account, as he is reſolved to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. EDWARD POWERS.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED the third inſt. from Captain John Welſh's company of marines, PETER M'DONAGAL, born in Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, ſmooth faced, browniſh complexion, ſhort dark brown hair. Had on a light brown coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, blue ſtockings and new ſhoes. Whoever delivers ſaid deſerter to James Guthrie, at the corner of South and Water ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

WILLIAM PEARSON intends leaving the province as ſoon as poſſible, and deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts that they may be paid. And all perſons who are indebted to him by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, or before the fifteenth of February next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity to put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of Pearſon and Newman are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1775.

SIXPENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM CONINGHAM, a cabinet-maker by trade, about ſeventeen years of age. Had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat turned up with white, black breeches and jacket, and two new check ſhirts. He is of a fair complexion, with fair long hair. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward. MATTHEW HAND,

Cabinet-maker, in Pine-ſtreet.

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen back, in Third-ſtreet, two doors above Arch-ſtreet. It is ſuitable for a ſhop or private family. For particulars apply to John Bayard in Second-ſtreet, below Arch-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

THIS day was publiſhed, and is now ſelling by Robert Bell, in Third-ſtreet (price two ſhillings) COMMON SENSE addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, on the following intereſting SUBJECTS.

I. Of the origin and deſign of government in general, with conciſe remarks on the Engliſh conſtitution.

II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succeſſion.

III. Thoughts on the preſent ſtate of American affairs.

IV. Of the preſent ability of America, with ſome miſcellaneous reflections.

Man knows no maſter ſave creating Heaven,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON.

WIRES and BRUSHES for FIRELOCKS, after the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction of the moſt experienced officers, MADE and SOLD by JAMES WEIR, bruſh-maker, at the corner of Church-alley, in Second-ſtreet, at the low rate of five ſhillings per dozen, which are much ſuperior to what the Pennſylvania troops are furniſhed with, and greatly inferior in price. BLACK BALL of the beſt quality may be had at ſaid ſhop, with a reaſonable allowance when purchaſed by the quantity. Orders from the country will be faithfully and punctually executed. *

December 28th, 1775.

AS little regard has been paid to a former advertiſement, this is therefore to make known to the CREDITORS of SAMUEL M'KEAN, late of the Northern Liberties, that unleſs they deliver in their accounts in two weeks from the date hereof they will be excluded from a dividend, one of the aſſignees being about to leave the province. JOSEPH GRISWOLD, ALEXANDER KIDD, WILLIAM CRISPIN.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted will ſpeedily diſcharge the ſame, or expect to be ſued without reſpect of perſons.

THIS day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by R. AITKEN bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, printed on a large ſheet of demy paper (price two ſhillings) a correct MAP of the great River St. Lawrence, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and that part of New-England in which may be ſeen the march of Colonel Arnold from Caſco bay to Quebec, by the way of Kennebec river; ornamented with ſmall plans of Quebec, the town of Halifax and its harbour, and a ſmall perſpective view of the city of Boſton.

Fine Maccuba SNUFF to be had of R. AITKEN, price ten ſhillings per bottle. January 1, 1776.

AT the ſubſcriber's DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL, near St. Paul's, in Third-ſtreet, are conciſely, comprehenſively, and expeditiouſly, taught practical MATHEMATICS in general, with the preparatory requiſites of GRAMMAR, WRITING, and ACCOMPTS:—— By the public's devoted, and his friends' obliged, humble ſervant,

Philad. Jan. 2, 1776. JOHN HEFFERNAN.

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

JUST publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, printer and bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price two ſhillings and ſixpence) a ſhort INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with CRITICAL NOTES, by the Right Reverend ROBERT LOWTH, *D. D.* Lord Biſhop of Oxford.

To the PUBLIC.

A grammatical ſtudy of our own language makes no part of the ordinary method of inſtruction; and it is very ſeldom that we apply ourſelves to it afterwards. Yet the want of it will not be effectually ſupplied by any other advantage whatſoever. Much practice in the polite world, and a general acquaintance with the beſt authors, are good helps, but alone will hardly be ſufficient. We have writers who have enjoyed theſe advantages in their full extent, and yet cannot be recommended as models of an accurate ſtyle.

It will evidently appear from Dr. Lowth's notes, in his excellent Engliſh Grammar, that our beſt authors have committed groſs miſtakes for want of a due knowledge of the Engliſh Grammar, or at leaſt of a proper attention to the rules of it. Theſe notes are ſufficient to evince the neceſſity of the ſtudy of grammar in our own language; and to admoniſh thoſe who ſet up for authors, that they would do well to conſider this part of learning as an object not altogether beneath their regard.

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for caſh only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia. *

NOW-ſelling by ROBERT BELL, bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, a well choſen LAW LIBRARY containing all the lateſt, with ſome of the earlieſt, among the moſt excellent reporters of the law. Alſo common and ſtatute law books, with variety of miſcellaneous works relating thereunto.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's may be had Cheſterfield's letters, four vols. Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions, three vols. Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica; Jones on wounds, fractures, camp and military hoſpitals, &c. &c. &c.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

SERVANTS to be SOLD, viz. a BUTCHER, PLAISTERER, gentlemen's waiting men, a grocer, clerks, &c. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, the time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to ſerve. She is very healthy, and is ſuitable either for town or country buſineſs; has at preſent a good breaſt of milk, and may be ſerviceable in any family as a wet nurſe, and can be well recommended. She is ſold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer.

Alſo to be LET, on reaſonable terms, a very convenient BAKE-HOUSE, with every neceſſary belonging thereto. Inquire as above.

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1776. [Num. 154.

GLOBE-TAVERN, Fleet-ſtreet, October 4, 1775.

LONDON ASSOCIATION.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

AS, on the part of Adminiſtration, ſome wanton exertions of deſpotic power have juſtly ſpread an alarm throughout the kingdom, the people cannot with too much vigilance protect their few remaining rights from violation.

The LIBERTY OF THE PRESS hath ever been eſteemed as one of the choiceſt bleſſings a free people can enjoy. Yet we have ſeen the deſtruction of that liberty but too ſucceſsfully attempted by the inſtrument of deſpotiſm. Proſecutions have been commenced by the officers of the crown, apparently for no other purpoſe than that of ſilencing the Preſs, by denouncing ruin to ſuch printers as ſhall diſcharge their duty to the public with the becoming ſpirit of Engliſhmen. Nor is this all. In the very mode of proſecution an eye hath been had to STAR CHAMBER TYRANNY.——The printers of our news-papers have not been preſented on the OATHS of jurors, but on the bare SUGGESTION of an officer of the crown, who, by filing INFORMATIONS, *ex officio*, againſt his Majeſty's innocent ſubjects (to whom no crime whatever hath been imputed by their peers) thereby ſuperſedes the utility of GRAND JURIES in direct VIOLATION of MAGNA CHARTA—and to the total overthrow of the great bulwark of Engliſh Liberties.

Conceiving an oppoſition to ſuch oppreſſive meaſures to be a duty incumbent on the people at large—deſirous, as well as of affording ſome protection to thoſe printers who may otherwiſe ſuffer in the cauſe of liberty, the members of the LONDON ASSOCIATION have determined to ſupport the freedom of the Preſs upon true conſtitutional grounds, and they have therefore agreed to the following RESOLUTIONS.

Reſolved, That the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS is eſſential to the exiſtence of a free government.

Reſolved, That by a judicious exerciſe of the freedom of the Preſs, the minds of men are enlightened; knowledge, both civil and religious, is diffuſed; and the people are taught to prize, as ineſtimable, thoſe political rights ſecured by the REVOLUTION.

Reſolved, That any attempt totally to deſtroy, or partially to infringe, the liberty of the Preſs, is to fruſtrate the bleſſings we, as Proteſtants, enjoy from the Reformation; and to violate thoſe privileges we, as Engliſhmen, inherit from the laws and conſtitution of our country.

Reſolved, That EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS, filed by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, are unconſtitutional ſtretches of arbitrary power, tending as effectually to deſtroy the liberty of the Preſs, as the moſt arbitrary proceſs that ever iſſued from the Star Chamber during the reigns of the deteſtable Stuarts.

Reſolved, That as we are well convinced of the deſpotic intentions of miniſtry, we will endeavor to defeat their attempts to exerciſe an improper juriſdiction over the Preſs. Should any effort be made to revive the office of a LICENSER, we will oppoſe it as unwarrantable; and ſhould any expounder of the laws (for JUDGES are no more) SPORT with the SACRED CHARTER OF OUR LIBERTIES and TAMPER WITH JURIES, on queſtions relative to the freedom of the Preſs, we will never ceaſe our ſtruggles until a criminal of ſuch magnitude is made amenable to parliamentary juſtice.

Reſolved, That at the ſame time as we wiſh to cheriſh the liberty, we would entirely diſcountenance the licentiouſneſs of the Preſs. Publications, therefore, which have a tendency to depreciate the Revolution, whether they aſſume the titles of "Memoirs," "Hiſtories," or "State Compilations," are equally to be reprobated, as ſo many atrocious libels on that happy eſtabliſhment, ſecured to us by the acceſſion of the ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF HANOVER.

Reſolved, That if thoſe printers, who have ſhewn themſelves favorable to the rights of Britiſh ſubjects ſhall be harraſſed by expenſive proſecutions (nominally at the ſuit of the Crown, but virtually and ſubſtantially at the inſtigation of the Miniſtry, and certainly at the expence of the people) we will patronize ſuch printers, that the freedom of the Preſs may not be wounded through their ſides.

Reſolved, That this Aſſociation will appropriate the ſum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS out of their fund, to be expended as occaſion may require, in the defence of the printers of ſuch papers as ſhall appear to have the juſteſt claim to public protection.

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to every friend of civil and religious liberty thoughout the kingdom, to aſſiſt in an undertaking, the utility of which is ſelf-evident; for, as to the REVIVAL OF LETTERS, we owe our deliverance from Monkiſh ſuperſtition, ſo to the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ALONE ſhall we be indebted, if the liberties of our country ſurvives—the wiſhes of Adminiſtration.

Signed by order of the ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS JOEL, Secretary.

A GOOD COOK wanted in a ſmall family. Any perſon applying muſt be recommended particularly for having a quiet temper. Good wages will be given. Inquire of the printer. *

WANTED immediately, a WOMAN of good character, who has a good breaſt of milk. Inquire of the Printer. *

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

THIS day was publiſhed, and is now ſelling by Robert Bell, in Third-ſtreet (price two ſhillings) COMMON SENSE addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, on the following intereſting SUBJECTS.

I. Of the origin and deſign of government in general, with conciſe remarks on the Engliſh conſtitution.

II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succeſſion.

III. Thoughts on the preſent ſtate of American affairs.

IV. Of the preſent ability of America, with ſome miſcellaneous reflections.

Man knows no maſter ſave creating Heaven,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain.

THOMSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 5.

This morning Lieut. Batut and five grenadiers of the fourteenth regiment, who were wounded at the Great Bridge, with ſeventeen Tories, and eleven Negroes, arrived in town, under a ſtrong guard, from Norfolk. The wounded ſoldiers are ſent to the hoſpital, moſt of the Tories and Negroes lodged in the public jail, and Lieut. Batut, with a few others, admitted on their parole.

Yeſterday afternoon an expreſs arrived from York, with intelligence that two topmaſt veſſels, and one of a ſmaller ſize, had hove in ſight, which were ſuſpected to be two men of war and a tender, coming up to cannonade that town; upon which Capt. Gibſon, with his Weſt Auguſta boys, were immediately ordered to reinforce the troops ſtationed there, and prevent any of Dunmore's hell hounds from landing to ſet fire to the houſes. Many gentlemen volunteers likewiſe went from this city, to aſſiſt their brethren at York; and our worthy Delegates, then ſitting in Convention, formed themſelves under that old intrepid warrior Col. Andrew Lewis, for the protection of the city. Capt. Gibſon had marched but a little diſtance from town, when he was met by Col. Henry, from York, with the agreeable intelligence that the two large veſſels were a proviſion veſſel from Corke, deep laden with beef, butter, potatoes, &c. the other from the Grenades, laden with rum, ſugar, and ſeveral other neceſſaries, and the ſmall veſſel the brave Capt. Barron carrying them up the river, out of the reach of the men of war.

January 6.

Extract of a letter from Col. HOWE to the Hon. the PRESIDENT of the CONVENTION, dated Dec. 28, 1775.

"I am at preſent, Sir, ſo indiſpenſably engaged that I have not time to be ſo particular as I could wiſh, had I any thing of importance to communicate; but, except ſome ſalutes from the men of war, matters remain juſt as they did when I wrote you laſt. No effectual ſteps have been taken in reſpect to the exchange of priſoners, for which the encloſed copies of letters between Lord Dunmore and myſelf will, I hope, account in ſuch a manner as to leave me, in the opinion of your Hon. Body, free from blame."

"Sir, Ship Dunmore, Dec. 25, 1775.

"I this moment received your's of the 24th, and in compliance with your requeſt, have empowered the bearer Mr. Laurie, to agree to any one of your Lieutenants in our cuſtody, being exchanged in place of Mr. Batut, Lieutenant of the 14th regiment, and to an equal number of your privates, in lieu of thoſe of the 14th with you now. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Robert Howe, Eſq. DUNMORE."

Colonel HOWE's anſwer to the above.

"My Lord, December 25, 1775.

"Deſirous as we are to regain our friends in your cuſtody, and to return to the army the officers and men of their corps who have fallen into our hands, we can by no means ſubmit to place the officers and ſoldiers of the army, who have been taken in battle, upon a footing with thoſe officers of militia and the peaſants that you have thought proper to deprive of their liberty. We have, ſince our march from the Great Bridge, taken a number of thoſe who were in action at that place, among them ſome who acted under your commiſſions as field-officers. Thoſe I conceive may be equitably exchanged for thoſe of the ſame rank in your hands; and, reluctant as I am to continue in confinement either your priſoners or ours, I ſhall conſent to no exchange but ſuch as equity ſhall warrant. I beg leave to refer you to Mr. Laurie for particulars. I ſhould be glad to be favoured with a liſt of the priſoners you have in your hands, the rank they bear, and the manner in which they were taken. I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

His Excellency Lord Dunmore. ROBERT HOWE."

The GOVERNOR's reply to Col. HOWE.

"Sir, December 26, 1775.

"Your's of laſt night I received, and really am at a loſs to know what your meaning is. You certainly, when you propoſed an exchange of priſoners, could never have meant to pay your own people ſo poor a compliment, as not to look upon thoſe, whom the Convention thought proper to appoint to hold military commiſſions in any other light than officers; thoſe you talk of as officers of militia and peaſants, whom you ſay I have thought proper to deprive of their liberty, come under that predicament, and were taken armed againſt their liege Sovereign. If the rank of officers in each army is not to be our guide, I own I am at a loſs to know by what rule we are to be governed in an exchange of priſoners.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Robert Howe, Eſq; in Norfolk. DUNMORE."

Colonel HOWE's anſwer.

"My Lord,

"I was not underſtood by your Lordſhip laſt night, and it gives me concern. You do me juſtice, however, when you ſuppoſe I could not mean even by implication to degrade any commiſſions iſſued by Convention, whoſe authority I acknowledge, whoſe appointment I honor, and to whoſe ſervice I have devoted myſelf. I am, I find, to inform your Lordſhip of what I really thought you before acquainted, that Conventions, from the fatal neceſſities of the times, have been compelled to eſtabliſh three different military bodies, militia, minute battalions, and regular regiments, and that they have made a diſtinction in the rank of each. What I ſaid, therefore, in reſpect to militia officers, was not without its propriety, had my meaning extended no farther than as to their rank. You, my Lord, ſometimes affect ſo much to deſpiſe any rank derived from Conventions, that courteſy itſelf cannot induce you, even in the common forms of addreſs, to admit thoſe appellations which they have affixed to particular characters. Circumſtances, however, at other times, have ſo far an influence upon your Lordſhip as to prevail upon you not only to admit that rank, but to endeavour to carry it higher than even the Convention intended. A Colonel in the minute ſervice ranks only with a Lieutenant Colonel of the Regulars. A Colonel of militia, only with a Lieutenant Colonel of minute men. This muſt make it plain that a militia Lieutenant, though your Lordſhip had taken him in battle, cannot be deemed an equitable exchange for a Lieutenant of Regulars, much leſs, my Lord, if a man ſhould have been torn from his farm, and arbitrarily deprived of his liberty becauſe a Convention had nominated him an officer, without his having done any one act that could warrant his ſeizure, or continue his confinement longer than deſpotiſm prevails over rights and privileges. In this caſe I might indeed compaſſionate his fate, but ſhould betray the confidence repoſed in me by my country ſhould I attempt to releaſe him by a priſoner of equal rank taken in battle, who it would be my duty to conſider as a pledge in my hands for the redemption of ſome brave man that by the chance of war may happen to be captivated. The Convention, in order to eſtabliſh a militia, have appointed Captains in particular diſtricts to train and exerciſe in arms all perſons from ſixteen to ſixty years of age, without inſtructing or directing them to act againſt government. Theſe may meet and go through the manual exerciſe, and then return home, ſurely without the leaſt guilt! Six months after, ſhould ſome or all of theſe

people be taken from their ploughs, made priſoners, and offered in exchange for thoſe that are priſoners of war, could an officer be juſtified who admitted of ſuch an exchange? Or would you, my Lord, ſhould we ſeize upon the perſons of the peaſants who come into this town every day, and who attend to your proclamation, and ſubſcribed your teſt, admit of them in exchange for our officers and men, who, you aſſert, were taken in arms.

"Information had given me to think, and, till your laſt letter, I had no reaſon to doubt that ſome of thoſe officers and men you offered us were ſuch as I have deſcribed, and it was to that I in part alluded when I ſaid, that I could not put thoſe priſoners taken in battle upon a footing with the militia officers and peaſants, whom you, my Lord, had thought proper to deprive of their liberty. I was explicit, I thought, when I told your Lordſhip that I looked upon thoſe officers who, under your appointment, fought at the Great Bridge, though taken ſince the action, as priſoners who could equitably be offered in exchange for thoſe of ours of the ſame rank taken by you; and when I deſired an exact liſt of the men in your cuſtody, the rank they bore, and the manner in which they were taken, I imagined it would be granted me. I wiſh now to obtain ſuch a liſt, my Lord; and if I do, you will find that I ſhall not degrade thoſe commiſſions iſſued by Convention, the rank of which you ſeem ſo deſirous I ſhould maintain, but join you heartily, if you chooſe it, in one meaſure at leaſt, that of returning to their friends ſuch priſoners as we have of your's, and reſtoring to the boſom of their country thoſe that you have torn from it.

"I have not had it in my power, till within this hour, to anſwer your favor of laſt night; the delay you will pleaſe to excuſe. I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

His Excellency Lord DUNMORE. ROBERT HOWE."

The Otter ſloop of war fired a broad-ſide yeſterday ſe'nnight at the main guard in Norfolk, which wounded one man, and damaged ſeveral houſes. And on the day following the whole fleet began a heavy cannonading, and under cover of their guns a number of men were landed, who ſet the town on fire in ſeveral different places. The moſt important particulars of this tranſaction are contained in the following extract.

Extract of a letter from Col. HOWE, to the Hon. the Preſident of the Convention, dated Norfolk, jan. 2.

"The cannonade of the town began about a quarter after three yeſterday, from upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon, and continued till near ten at night, without intermiſſion; it then abated a little, and continued till two this morning. Under cover of their guns they landed and ſet fire to the town in ſeveral places near the water, though our men ſtrove to prevent them all in their power; but the houſes near the water being chiefly of wood, they took fire immediately, and the fire ſpread with amazing rapidity. It is now become general, and the whole town will, I doubt not, be conſumed in a day or two. Expecting that the fire would throw us into confuſion, they frequently landed, and were every time repulſed, I imagine with loſs, but with what loſs I cannot tell. The burning of the town has made ſeveral avenues, which yeſterday they had not, ſo that they may now fire with greater effect. The tide is now riſing, and we expect at high water another cannonade. I have only to wiſh it may be as ineffectual as the laſt; for we have not one man killed, and but a few wounded. I cannot enter into the melancholy conſideration of the women and children running through a crowd of ſhot to get out of the town, ſome of them with children at their breaſts. A few have, I hear, been killed. Does it not call for vengeance, both from God and man? It is but juſtice to inform you, that I had the pleaſure to find every officer ready to execute orders at a moment's warning, and that the men behaved with ſteadineſs and ſpirit. Colonel Stevens went down at my command, and headed ſome men near the water, where he engaged a party, who had landed, with the ſpirit and conduct of a good officer. Of my friend Colonel Woodford it is almoſt needleſs to ſpeak, but I cannot avoid expreſſing that I received from him every aſſiſtance which conduct and ſpirit could give me."

Thurſday the 21ſt ult. in Lancaſter county, a negro fellow was tried and found guilty of ſheep-ſteeling; he was ſentenced to be burnt in the hand, but inſtead of ſaying, God ſave the King (as is uſual upon ſuch occaſions) he roared out, with the greateſt ſeeming ſincerity, "God d—n the K—g,—— and the Governor too."

CAMBRIDGE, January 4.

The following is a copy of Dr. CHURCH's much-talked of traiterous letter to a miniſterial officer in Boſton, dated July 23, 1775.

"I hope this will reach you; three attemps have I made without ſucceſs; in effecting the laſt, the man was diſcovered in attempting his eſcape, but fortunately my letter was ſewed in the waiſtband of his breeches; he was confined a few days, during which time you may gueſs my feelings; but a little art and a little caſh ſettled the matter. 'Tis a month ſince my return from Philadelphia. I went by way of Providence, to viſit mother. The Committee for warlike ſtores made me a formal tender of twelve pieces of cannon, eighteen and twenty-four pounders. They having——to a previous reſolution to make the offer to General Ward. To make a merit of my ſervices I ſent them down; and when they received them, they ſent them to Stoughton to be out of danger, even though they had formed the reſolution, as I before hinted, of fortifying Bunker's Hill; which, together with the cowardice of the clumſy Col. Gerriſh, and Col. Scammon, were the lucky occaſion of their defeat. This affair happened before my return from Philadelphia. We loſt one hundred and ſixty-five killed then, and ſince dead of their wounds; one hundred and twenty now lay wounded, the chief will recover. They boaſt you have fourteen hundred killed and wounded in that action. You ſay the rebels loſt fifteen hundred, I ſuppoſe with equal truth. The people of Connecticut are raving in the cauſe of liberty. A number from this colony, from the town of Stamford, robbed the King's ſtores at New-York, with ſome ſmall aſſiſtance the New-Yorkers lent them. Theſe were growing turbulent. I counted two hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, from twenty-four to three pounders, at Kingſbridge, which the Committee had ſecured for the uſe of the colonies. The Jerſies are not a whit behind Connecticut in zeal; the Philadelphians exceed them both. I ſaw twenty-two hundred men in review there by General Lee, conſiſting of Quakers, and other inhabitants, in uniform, with one thouſand riflemen, and forty horſe, who together made a moſt warlike appearance. I mingled freely, and frequently with the members of the Continental Congreſs. They were united, determined in oppoſition, and appeared aſſured of ſucceſs. Now to come home; the oppoſition is become formidable; eighteen thouſand men, brave and determined, with Waſhington and Lee at their head, are no contemptible enemy. Adjutant-General Gates is indefatigable in arranging the army. Proviſions are very plenty. Clothes are manufacturing in every town for the ſoldiers. Twenty tons of powder lately arrived at Philadelphia, Connecticut, and Providence. Upwards of twenty tons are now in camp. Saltpetre is made in every

colony ; powder mills are erected, and conſtantly employed in Philadelphia and New-York. Volunteers of the firſt fortune are daily flocking to the camp ; one thouſand riflemen in two or three days. Recruits are now levying to augment the army to twenty-two thouſand men. Ten thouſand militia are appointed in this province to appear on the firſt ſummons. The bills of all the colonies circulate freely, and are readily exchanged for caſh. Add to this, that unleſs ſome plan of accommodation takes place immediately, theſe harbours will ſwarm with privateers. An army will be raiſed in the middle provinces to take poſſeſſion of Canada. For the ſake of the miſerable convulſed empire, ſolicit peace, repeal the acts, or Britain is undone. This advice is the reſult of warm affection to my King, and to the realm. Remember I never deceived you ; every article here ſent you is ſacredly true. The papers will announce to you, that I am again a member for Boſton. You will there ſee our motley Council. A general arrangement of officers will take place, except the chief, which will be ſuſpended but for a little while, to ſee what part Britain takes in conſequence of the late Continental petition. A view to independence grows more and more general. Should Britain declare war againſt the colonies, they are loſt for ever. Should Spain declare againſt England, the colonies will declare a neutrality ; which will doubtleſs produce an offenſive and defenſive league between them. For God ſake, prevent it by a ſpeedy accommodation. Writing this has employed a day. I have been to Salem to reconnoitre, but I could not eſcape the geeſe of the capitol. To-morrow I ſet out for Newport, on purpoſe to ſend you this. I write you fully, it being ſcarcely poſſible to eſcape diſcovery. I am out of place here by choice, and therefore out of pay ; and determine ſo to be, unleſs ſomething is offered in my way. I wiſh you could contrive to write me freely in cypher, by the way of Newport, addreſſed to Thomas Richards, merchant ; incloſe it in a cover to me, intimating that I am a perfect ſtranger to you, but being recommended to you as a gentleman of honor, you took the liberty of incloſing that letter, intreating me to deliver it as directed ; the perſon, as you are informed, being at Cambridge. Sign ſome fictitious name. This you may ſend to ſome confidential friend at Newport, to be delivered to me at Watertown. Make uſe of every precaution, or I periſh."

We hear that the Thurſday Lecture, which has been held in Boſton for upwards of one hundred and thirty years without any interruption, was cloſed, about a fortnight ſince, by the Rev. Doctor Eliot, who delivered a diſcourſe well adapted to the occaſion.

On Wedneſday the week before laſt, Major-General Lee ſet out for Rhode-Iſland. He was attended from hence by his guard and a party of riflemen ; and from Providence, by the cadet company of that place, and a number of minute-men. He entered the town of Newport the Monday following, precedet by the cadets, his guard and the riflemen. While there, he called before him a number of obnoxious perſons, to whom he tendered an oath of fidelity to the country, which was taken by all of them, excepting by Colonel Joſeph Wanton, jun. Nicholas Lechmere and Richard Beale, two cuſtomhouſe officers, who refuſed taking it; upon which they were put under guard, and brought to Providence. The General, after having viewed the iſland, and given directions for erecting ſome fortifications, ſet out for Providence on Wedneſday, from whence he came to town on Saturday laſt.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of SALEM, in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, on Friday December 29, 1775,

" Voted unanimouſly, That the ſincere thanks of the town be given to the humane and benevolent FRIENDS of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, for their charity and kind relief, by the hands of Thomas Steers, Benjamin Arnold, Moſes Brown, Thomas Lapham, and David Buffum, their Committee, extended to ſo many of our poor at this ſevere ſeaſon, and whom the town, from its diſtreſſed circumſtances, could not without difficulty maintain ; and that this vote be publiſhed in the Cambridge paper.

Atteſt. TIM. PICKERING, jun. Town Clerk.

WORCESTER, January 5.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Roxbury to his friend in this town, dated December 29.

" General P———— was over here yeſterday, informs us that ſome of our privateers have taken another prize, and were towing her into Beverly, ſaid to be the one that came out with that which brought the Congreſs. She has got the cannon belonging to the carriages that were taken in the laſt ſhip."

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

A gentleman, who arrived yeſterday from South-Carolina, informs that the miniſterial fleet, with Lord William Campbell on board, unable to obtain water or any ſupplies whatever, had ſailed, and it was ſuppoſed for Georgia. The women and children, who had left Charleſtown, were returned to it. And ſome of the principal Tories having been ſecured, their deluded neighbours were convinced they had been groſly impoſed upon, ſome of whom had given up their arms, and others joined the aſſociation. In ſhort, that all trifling miſunderſtandings were cleared up, and the whole province was united in oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of Adminiſtration.

MARRIED. At Princeton, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, of this city, to Miſs JULIA STOCKTON, daughter of the Honorable RICHARD STOCKTON, Eſq.

GENTLEMEN who wiſh to poſſeſs any of the following excellent and ſcarce BOOKS, are requeſted to obſerve they may now be had at ROBERT BELL's in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, viz.

LAW BOOKS,

REPORTS by Burrow, Lord Raymond, Atkyns, Wilſon, Leving, Salkeld, Strange, Ventris, Vezey, Saunders, Lilly, Skinner, Vaughan, Coke, Croke, Caſes in Equity, &c. &c.

Swinburne on Wills, Wood's Inſtitute, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Tremaine's Pleas of the Crown, Coke on Littleton, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Inſtructor Clericalis, Bacon and Selden on Government, &c. &c.

Alſo the following Miſcellaneous Works :

Macaulay's Hiſtory of England, 5 vol. Lyttleton's Hiſtory of Henry the Second, 4 vol. Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great-Britain, 3 vol. Totze's Preſent State of Europe, 3 vol. Millot's Hiſtory of England, 2 vol. Grey's Debates of the Houſe of Commons, 10 vol. Duke of Sully's Memoirs, 6 vol. Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, 4 vol. Stewart's Political Œconomy, 3 vol. Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 4 vol. The Works of Swift, Pope, Homer, Shakeſpear, Shaftſbury, Addiſon, Shenſtone, Cowley, Dryden, Waller, Prior, Plato, Tacitus by Gordon, Independent Whig, Cato's Letters, Nature Diſplayed, &c. &c. With a variety of New and Old Books too numerous to inſert.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1776. [Num. 155.

LONDON, October 28.

The following, it is ſaid, was the amendment propoſed on Thurſday laſt in the Houſe of Lords, by the Marquis of Rockingham.

THAT we behold, with the utmoſt concern, the diſorders and diſcontents in the Britiſh Colonies, rather increaſed than diminiſhed, by the means that have been uſed to ſuppreſs and allay them; a circumſtance alone ſufficient to give this Houſe juſt reaſon to fear that thoſe means were not originally well conſidered, or properly adapted to anſwer the ends to which they were directed.

"We are ſatisfied, by experience, that the misfortune has, in a great meaſure, ariſen from the want of full and proper information being laid before the Parliament of the true ſtate and condition of the colonies; by reaſon of which, meaſures have been carried into execution injurious and inefficacious, from whence no ſalutary end was reaſonably to be expected; tending to tarniſh the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, to bring diſcredit on the wiſdom of his Majeſty's councils, and to nouriſh, without hope of end, a moſt unhappy civil war.

"Deeply impreſſed with a melancholy ſtate of public concerns, we ſhall, in the fulleſt information we can obtain, and with the moſt mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to diſcover, as we ſhall be moſt willing to apply, the moſt effectual means of reſtoring order to the diſtracted affairs of the Britiſh empire, confidence to his Majeſty's government, obedience, by a prudent and temperate uſe of its powers, to the authority of Parliament, and ſatisfaction and happineſs to all his people.

"By theſe means we truſt we ſhall avoid any occaſion of having recourſe to the alarming and dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the ſupport of his Majeſty's authority within his own dominions, and the ſtill more dreadful calamity of ſhedding Britiſh blood by Britiſh arms."

In the Houſe of Lords on Thurſday, before any motion could be made for taking his Majeſty's ſpeech into conſideration, Lord Camden roſe and preſented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London. The petition was accordingly received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.—The Lord Chancellor roſe with ſome degree of warmth, and condemned the impropriety of the conduct of the noble Lord who preſented the petition; ſaid that it had been always a rule in that Houſe, on ſuch occaſions as the preſent, not to receive or enter upon any buſineſs whatever, till the ſpeech from the throne was previouſly taken into conſideration. He added, it was a compliment uniformly paid and expected; that a failure of it was looked upon as a mark of diſreſpect, but that however, ſince the learned and noble Lord had thought proper to depart from that rule, he ſhould, in turn, beg leave to preſent a petition from the freeholders, &c. of his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia. His Lordſhip then preſented the petition, in his place, which was of courſe read by the clerk. It is a very long one, and aſſerts the ſovereignty and ſupremacy of the Mother Country, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſpecific terms; makes offers of aſſiſtance, and teſtifies their loyalty, obedience and zeal of the Nova-Scotians in expreſſions as the moſt zealous ſupporters of the claims of Britiſh Parliament could poſſibly dictate. But, before the clerk had proceeded quite half though, the matter took a ſtrange turn, for, after this political confeſſion of faith, the Nova-Scotians immediately change their note, and enter into a very long enumeration and detail of their grievances, condemn the whole ſyſtem of colony government; point out ſeveral modes of redreſs and regulation; and, in fine, become at once the authoritative Counſellors; and, if not the actual, at leaſt the virtual accuſers of their truſty friends the preſent Miniſters. When the clerk was beginning to read this part of the petition, it ſeemed to be the wiſh of ſome of the noble Lords in office and their friends to ſink it; but ſeveral of the noble Lords in oppoſition inſiſted that it ſhould be read through, that the whole might be received or rejected together. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The SPEECH of the LORD MAYOR, JOHN WILKES, Eſq; laſt Thurſday in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for an Addreſs to the King:

"Mr. Speaker,

"I intirely agree with the Honorable Gentleman, who ſeconded the motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that every man ought now to ſpeak out, and in a moment ſo important as the preſent to the whole empire, I think it ill becomes the dignity and duty of Parliament to loſe itſelf in ſuch a fulſome, adulatory Addreſs to the throne as that now propoſed. We ought rather, Sir, to approach our Sovereign with ſound and wholeſome advice, and even with remonſtrances againſt the conduct of his Miniſters, who have precipitated the nation into an unjuſt, ruinous, felonious and murderous war. I call the war with our brethren in America, an unjuſt, felonious war, becauſe the primary cauſe and confeſſed origin of it is the attempt to take their money from them without their conſent, contrary to the common rights of all mankind, and thoſe great fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution for which Hampden bled. I aſſert, Sir, that it is in conſequence a murderous war, becauſe it is an attempt to deprive men of their lives, for ſtanding up in the juſt cauſe of the defence of their property and their clear rights. It becomes no leſs a murderous war with reſpect to many of our fellow ſubjects of this iſland, for every man, either of the navy or army, who has been ſent by government to America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural and unjuſt conteſt, has been murdered by Adminiſtration, and his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, Sir, will draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon this devoted kingdom.

"I think this war, Sir, fatal and ruinous to our country. It abſolutely annihilates the only great ſource of our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other nations, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious induſtry of near three millions of ſubjects, which centered here. That commerce has already taken its flight, and our American merchants are now deploring the conſequences of a wretched policy, which has been purſued to their deſtruction. It is, Sir, no leſs ruinous, with regard to the enormous expence of the fleets and armies neceſſary for this nefarious undertaking, ſo that we are waſting

our preſent wealth, while we are deſtroying the ſources of all we might have in future.

" I ſpeak, Sir, as a friend to England and America, but ſtill more to univerſal liberty, and the rights of all mankind. I truſt no part of the ſubjects of this vaſt empire will ever ſubmit to be ſlaves. I am ſure the Americans are too high ſpirited to brook the idea. Your whole power, and that of your allies, if you had any, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot effect ſo wicked a purpoſe. The conduct of the preſent Adminiſtration has already wreſted the ſceptre of America out of the hands of our Sovereign, and you have now ſcarcely a Poſt-maſter left in the whole northern continent. More than half the empire is already loſt, and almoſt all the reſt is in confuſion and anarchy. The Miniſtry have brought our Sovereign into a more diſgraceful ſituation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already loſt, by their fatal councils, more territory than the three great united powers of Ruſſia, Auſtria and Pruſſia have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injuſtice from Adminiſtration.

" England was never engaged in a conteſt of ſuch importance to our moſt valuable concerns and poſſeſſions. We are fighting for the ſubjection of a country infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day increaſes the wealth, the natural ſtrength and population. Should we not ſucceed, it will be a boſom friendſhip ſoured to hate and reſentment. We ſhall be conſidered as their moſt implacable enemies, an eternal ſeparation will ſucceed, and the grandeur of the Britiſh empire paſs away. Succeſs ſeems to me not equivocal, but impoſſible. However we may differ among ourſelves, they are perfectly united. On this ſide the Atlantic party rage unhappily divides us, but one ſoul animates the vaſt northern continent of America, the General Congreſs and each Provincial Aſſembly. An appeal has been made to the ſword, and at the cloſe of the laſt campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's-Hill, with the loſs of twelve hundred men. Are we to pay as dearly for the reſt of America. The idea of conqueſt is as romantic as unjuſt.

" The Honorable Gentleman who moved the Addreſs, ſays " the Americans have been treated with lenity." Was your Boſton port bill a meaſure of lenity? Was your fiſhery bill a meaſure of lenity? Was your bill for taking away the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay a meaſure of lenity, or even juſtice? I omit your many other groſs provocations and inſults by which the brave Americans have been driven into their preſent ſtate. He aſſerts that they avow a diſpoſition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the late and the preſent Congreſs, uniformly tend to this one object, of being put on the ſame footing they were in at the year 1763. This has been their only demand, from which they have never varied.

" Their daily prayers are for " liberty, peace, and ſafety." I uſe the words of the Congreſs of the laſt year. They juſtly expect to be put on an equal footing with the other ſubjects of the empire. If you confine all but trade to yourſelves, ſay they, if you make a monopoly of our commerce, if you ſhut all other ports of the world againſt us, tax us not too; if you do, then give us a free trade, ſuch as you enjoy yourſelves; let us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can and will cheerfully pay taxes.

" It muſt give, Sir, every man who loves this country, the deepeſt concern at the naming, in the Addreſs, foreign troops, Hanoverians and Heſſians, who are now called to interfere in our domeſtic quarrels, not to dwell this day on the illegality of the meaſure. The militia, indeed, are now employed, and that noble inſtitution is at preſent complimented by Miniſters, who hate the very name of a militia, becauſe the embodying of thoſe forces enables Adminiſtration to butcher more of our fellow ſubjects in America.

" Sir, I diſapprove not only the evil ſpirit of the whole Addreſs, but likewiſe the wretched adulation of almoſt every part of it. My wiſh and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the Houſe, and that another dutiful, yet decent, manly Addreſs will be preſented to the King, praying his Majeſty that he would ſheath the ſword, prevent the farther effuſion of the blood of our fellow ſubjects, adopt ſome mode of negociation with the General Congreſs, in compliance with their repeated petition, and thereby reſtore peace and harmony to this diſtracted empire."

NEWPORT, January 1.

A brig loaded with ſalt, belonging to New-York, which was brought into this harbour by one of the King's cruiſers ſome time paſt, was drove aſhore on Goat-Iſland, laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, where ſhe ſtill remains; 'tis ſuppoſed moſt of the ſalt is melted.

NEW-YORK, January 15.

Captain Daniel Van Vorhis, in a ſloop belonging to Philadelphia, ſailed from Santa Croix, for this port, the 11th of October laſt, and got in thirty fathom water, in lat. 39 and a half, but having ſprung his maſt and boom, meeting with a violent gale of wind, and being ſhort of proviſions, was obliged to bear away for the Weſt-Indies, and arrived at St. Euſtatia the 14th of December, with only four biſcuits on board, and not one piece of meat.

Wedneſday laſt the ſhip Sampſon, Captain Coupar, ſailed for London, having on board the following cabbin paſſengers, beſides a conſiderable number in the ſteerage, Mr. and Mrs. Plenderleith and family, Mr. Rogers, late of Charleſtown in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, General Dalrymple, Henry Kelly, Eſq; Mr. James Rivington, Lieut. Moncrieffe, Lieut. George Robinſon of the navy, Monſ. Orilliard of Canada, Colonel Glazier, and Meſſ. Mawleds.

The October packet, from Falmouth for this port, we hear, is ſailed for Halifax.

We are told, by a gentleman who lately left Liſbon, that an account of the late hurricane at Newfoundland was received at that place laſt November, and that he was aſſured of the truth of that matter by a maſter of a veſſel that was at the land when the gale came on.

WANTS a place, a COACHMAN. He underſtands moſt diſeaſes incident to horſes, and how to make a cure. He can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

WANTS a place, as a NURSE, one who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen back, in Third-ſtreet, two doors above Arch-ſtreet. It is ſuitable for a ſhop or private family. For particulars apply to John Bayard in Second-ſtreet, below Arch-ſtreet. ‖

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) Dec. 8.

We are glad to inform our readers, that the troubles which have lately diſturbed our weſtern frontiers are now, in a great meaſure, removed, and from the meaſures adopted by the Provincial Congreſs, and purſued by the Council of Safety, we have now a proſpect of peace and quietneſs, in a very ſhort time, being reſtored in theſe parts.

The following is the beſt account of the late tranſactions in that quarter, that we have been able to collect.

About ſix weeks ago, Mr. Robert Cunningham, of Ninety-ſix, who had taken a very active part in the diſturbances laſt ſummer, and who refuſed to accede to the treaty concluded by the Hon. William Henry Drayton with the inſurgents, was taken priſoner, brought to town and put in jail, where he ſtill remains. His friends, upon being informed of this, gathered in a body, with his brother Patrick Cunningham at their head, intending, as is ſuppoſed, to make repriſals. Our late Council of Safety, at that time, had ſent one thouſand pounds of gunpowder, and one thouſand pounds of lead, to the Lower Cherokee Indians, who were in great want of ammunition for hunting, and who had given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of obſerving a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent unhappy diſpute. This Cunningham's party determined to take poſſeſſion of, which they eaſily effected, it being eſcorted only by a few rangers, whom they allowed to depart. The Congreſs was ſitting when advice of this outrage was received, and they determined immediately to adopt ſuch meaſures as would effectually prevent the like in future. They accordingly ordered Colonels Richardſon, Thomſon, Neel and Thomas, to march with a body of rangers and militia. Major James Maylon, with about forty-ſix men of the rangers, and Major Andrew Williamſon, with about four hundred and ſixty of the militia, hearing that the inſurgents were increaſing daily in numbers, and threatening, while there was no apparent oppoſition, to ravage the country, joined their forces; and, upon the ſeventeenth of laſt month, having received certain intelligence that the enemy were within a few miles of them, haſtily erected a ſlight ſquare breaſt-work of old fence rails, joined to a barn on a ſpot of cleared ground, on which, in proper places, they fixed a few ſwivel guns. On the next day, and before the breaſt work was quite finiſhed, they were ſurrounded by about two thouſand of the malecontents, that were led on by Major Joſeph Robinſon, who ſent a meſſage to Majors Maylon and Williamſon, deſiring that they and their men ſhould lay down their arms, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners, which was rejected with diſdain. The jail, which is about three hundred yards diſtance from the fort, was taken poſſeſſion of by Robinſon's party, who had likewiſe cut off all communication between the ſtockade and the only ſpring of water near it. On the ſame day, they took two men belonging to the rangers or militia priſoners, upon which there began a ſmart firing on both ſides, and was continued, with little intermiſſion, till Tueſday at ſunſet. Notwithſtanding the party in the fort were without water near two days, yet, animated by the example of their commanders, they determined to endure every extremity rather than ſubmit. On Tueſday evening, Major Maylon received a meſſage from Major Robinſon, offering a ceſſation of hoſtilities for twenty days, which was agreed to. At that time, Majors Maylon and Williamſon had nearly expended their ammunition, a circumſtance they had the addreſs to conceal from their men. Of our party fourteen were wounded, one mortally; of the enemy it is known ſeveral (ſome ſay fifty-two) were killed, and many wounded; but particulars are concealed. That their loſs exceeds ours is not to be doubted, elſe why ſhould two thouſand men make advances for ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities to five hundred, whom they had a few days before inſolently demanded to ſurrender at diſcretion.

The laſt accouuts from the back country informs us that Col. Richardſon was on his march, and near the habitations of the rebels againſt liberty, with near three thouſand men; and that Col. Polk, of North-Carolina, had ſet out to join him with ſix-hundred men; ſo that, when all our troops are united, there will be a body of upwards of four thouſand men, a force, without doubt, ſufficient to reſtore peace and good order in thoſe parts.

WHALE OIL, in tierces and barrels, to be ſold for caſh only, by CHARLES EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia. *

WILLIAM PEARSON intends leaving the province as ſoon as poſſible, and deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts that they may be paid. And all perſons who are indebted to him by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, or before the fifteenth of February next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity to put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of Pearſon and Newman are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment. *

TO be SOLD, the time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to ſerve. She is very healthy, and is ſuitable either for town or country buſineſs; has at preſent a good breaſt of milk, and may be ſerviceable in any family as a wet nurſe, and can be well recommended. She is ſold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer.

Alſo to be LET, on reaſonable terms, a very convenient BAKE-HOUSE, with every neceſſary belonging thereto. Inquire as above.

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

WIRES and BRUSHES for FIRELOCKS, after the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction of the moſt experienced officers, MADE and SOLD by JAMES WEIR, bruſh-maker, at the corner of Church-alley, in Second-ſtreet, at the low rate of five ſhillings per dozen, which are much ſuperior to what the Pennſylvania troops are furniſhed with, and greatly inferior in price. BLACK BALL of the beſt quality may be had at ſaid ſhop, with a reaſonable allowance when purchaſed by the quantity. Orders from the country will be faithfully and punctually executed. *

AT the ſubſcriber's DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL, near St. Paul's, in Third-ſtreet, are conciſely, comprehenſively, and expeditiouſly, taught practical MATHEMATICS in general, with the preparatory requiſites of GRAMMAR, WRITING, and ACCOMPTS:—— By the public's devoted, and his friends' obliged, humble ſervant,

Philad. Jan. 2, 1776. JOHN HEFFERNAN.

TO be SOLD, a STONE HOUSE, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor; a large ſtone barn, and ſmith's ſhop; with two other ſtone buildings. The lot containing eight acres, all under orchard and garden, with two excellent wells of water. For terms apply to Capt. Paul Cox in Front-ſtreet, or Church Cox on the premiſes, Reading road, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. *

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

By an expreſs from Canada we learn that in ſtorming the city of Quebec, Gen. Montgomery was unfortunately killed, upon which the Provincial troops were immediately drawn off. The particulars of this affair the printer has not been able to collect from any other authority than extracts of letters, but as they differ much, it is thought proper to wait for more certain information. Our loſs is not ſo great as has been reported. Capt. John M'Pherſon, jun. is amongſt the ſlain.

On Sunday laſt Col. Kirkland was brought to town from Cambridge, under a guard, and on Monday was committed to jail. This man was a ringleader of a gang of Tories in the back parts of South-Carolina; from thence he went to the Virginia Negro Chief, who ſent him to General Howe at Boſton, in a tender, which was taken by Captain Manly, in the Lee privateer. In the ſame tender was taken Mr. Robinſon, and Captain Matthews of Virginia, whom Dunmore was ſending priſoners to Boſton, under the guard of the above Colonel. Theſe gentlemen arrived in town alſo on Sunday night, having in their turn had the pleaſure of eſcorting Colonel Kirkland.

The Tamer (on board of which is Lord William Campbell, late Governor of South-Carolina) having taken a ſloop from Bermuda, with two hundred and ſixty half Johannes, the property of a houſe in Charleſtown, the Convention granted the injured an order to ſell as much of his Lordſhip's goods and chattles as would repay the money ſtolen from them; on which they ſold his coach, horſes, &c. and have wrote him word that they have a balance of thirty pounds, which they are ready to pay to his order.

The Rev. Mr. Daniel M'Cauley is appointed Chaplain to the firſt battalion of the Pennſylvania regulars.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1776.

Such perſons as are willing to erect POWDER MILLS in this province, within fifty miles diſtance of this city, are deſired to apply to the Committee of Safety, who will lend them money on ſecurity, if required, for that purpoſe, and give them alſo other encouragement.

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

JOSEPH DEAN,

AT his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, has the following goods on hand, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, viz. A few pieces of middling cloths, a neat aſſortment of printed cottons, worſted and hair pluſh of various colours, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, ſtriped and plain camblets, pink and black moreens, crapes and bombazeens, black ſerge denim, rich black paduſoy, ell wide Perſians of various colours, ſtriped and plain mantuas, a neat aſſortment of ribbons, cloth coloured and blue pelongs, ſtriped damaſcus, beſt ten quarters green worſted rugs, pewter ſorted in caſks, baſket jacket buttons, temple ſpectacles, mens and boys worſted hoſe, childrens Morocco ſhoes and pumps, felt, caſtor, and beaver hats, ſpotted and plain velverets, womens black velvet, Leghorn hats, fine Scotch thread, tapes and bobbing, noneſopretties, ſhirt buttons, wax beads, crewels and canvas, thread and ſilk laces, quality binding, pocket books, ſhoe buckles of various kinds, ſleeve buttons and ſnuff boxes, braſs and enamelled ink pots, plated ſtirrups and bridle bitts, razors, ſciſſars, and lancets.

☞ Any perſon inclinable to take the whole, may have them at prime coſt for CONTINENTAL MONEY only.

STOLEN or ſtrayed on Tueſday laſt, a remarkable ſtrong large MASTIFF DOG, with a leather collar on, anſwers to the name of LION, is of a light brindle or dark fawn colour, his tail docked a little, and his ears cropped; has a large head, and very black muzzle. Whoever will give information of him to Meaſe and Caldwell, ſo that he can be found, or bring him to their ſtore in Front-ſt eet, below Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive a DOLLAR reward, beſides any reaſonable expence if brought from a diſtance.

TO be diſpoſed of, a likely ſtout NEGRO FELLOW, a complete cooper by trade, and a good drummer. Inquire of the prin r. *

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

ANY perſon well acquainted with CASTING and TURNING BRASS, may hear of employ by applying to the printer hereof.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED the third inſt. from Captain John Welſh's company of marines, PETER M'TEGART, born in Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, ſmooth faced, browniſh complexion, ſhort dark brown hair. Had on a light brown coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, blue ſtockings and new ſhoes. Whoever delivers ſaid deſerter to James Guthrie, at the corner of South and Water ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward. *

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

FOR SALE, a neat elegant HOUSE lately built, with a ſmall FARM, conſiſting of arable, meadow, and wood land, ſituate in New-Jerſey, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from the river Delaware, in a healthy and pleaſant ſituation. A view of the eſtate ſufficiently recommends it. It might ſuit for a ſtore, but was built for a country ſeat, and will be ſold reaſonable, the owner intending for England. Inquire of WILLIAM COOPER, at his ferry oppoſite Philadelphia. *2

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

THIS day was publiſhed, and now ſelling by Robert Bell, in Third-ſtreet (price two ſhillings) COMMON SENSE addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, on the following intereſting SUBJECTS.

I. Of the origin and deſign of government in general, with conciſe remarks on the Engliſh conſtitution.

II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succeſſion.

III. Thoughts on the preſent ſtate of American affairs.

IV. Of the preſent ability of America, with ſome miſcellaneous reflections.

Man knows no maſter ſave creating Heaven,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain.

THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1776. [Num. 156.

January 20, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to Doctor WILLIAM ADAMS, late of the city of Philadelphia, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to GEORGE MOORE, of the city aforeſaid, who is wholly empowered to receive the ſame. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the Doctor, are deſired to ſend in their accounts that they may be ſettled, by

GEORGE MOORE.

From the ESSEX GAZETTE, of January 4.

Watertown, December 25, 1775.

THE Committee for propogating the manufacturing of SALTPETRE, in the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, having been ſo happy as to diſcover an eaſy, ſimple, and ſucceſsful method of making that article with earth from under old buildings, are ſufficiently warranted, from their own experience, to recommend the following proceſs as eaſy and infallible.

The ſubſcriber has himſelf aſſiſted in making fifty weight of good Saltpetre in five days by this method, and that from forty buſhels of earth only taken from under one old houſe; and I know of no perſon who has tried the following method, but what has had nearly the ſame ſucceſs; and whoever tries the experiment, will meet with ſucceſs greatly to his ſatisfaction, provided his earth be good. For that purpoſe take earth from under any old building (whether meeting-houſe, dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable or other building) where the earth has been long covered from the weather; dig about ſix or eight inches deep, and a little experience will teach you to chooſe that which is looſe, light and crumbly, and has a bitteriſh or ſouriſh alum-like taſte upon the tongue; light ſandy or loomy earth, ſuch as water eaſily penetrates, works the kindeſt. Fill your leech-tubs with thoſe earths, obſerving to run all your liquor through three leeches one after another, before you bale it, pouring water on the ſecond and third leeches, until all the nitre is extracted, which you muſt judge of by the taſte. When you have collected a ſufficient quantity of this liquor for boiling, you muſt have alſo in readineſs a quantity of common lie drawn from aſhes, of the ſtrength of about five gallons of lie drawn from a buſhel of aſhes, mix theſe two liquors together (in a proper veſſel) in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter, and you will immediately perceive a turbidneſs to ariſe, and the liquor to look like new beer; let it ſtand quiet a few hours, and an earthy ſediment will ſettle to the bottom, leaving the liquor clear; remove this liquor, carefully from the ſediment, into your kettle, either by drawing it off at a tap three or four inches from the bottom of your ſettling tub, or by carefully dipping it off as you pleaſe; boil down this liquor until you find, by ſitting a little in a cool place, it ſhoots pretty full of cryſtals, then dip it out into a tub, let it ſtand one or two hours to ſettle, then pour it off into wooden trays previouſly wet with cold water, and ſet them in a cool place, and in twenty-four hours you may pour off the liquor from the chryſtals; the liquor you pour off (called the mother of Saltpetre) you may either boil down again until it will chryſtalize, or, which is leſs trouble, you may mix it with your next liquor while it is ſettling. If you have a mind for a large crop from one boiling, you may continue to fill the kettle you intend to boil off in with hot liquor from your other kettle, and that with cold liquor from your ſettling tub, until you think proper to bail off, obſerving all other directions as above, except you obſerve the liquor to look of a darkiſh colour, in that caſe dip it out into your ſettling tub, and after a proper time pour it off from the ſediment into your kettle, and boil it down and chryſtalize as above. It was in this way that I made fifty weight in five days. If you carefully obſerve the foregoing directions, your firſt chryſtals will be ſo clean that (for farther clarifying) they will need only to be put into a clean kettle, cover them about two inches with pure water, raiſe the heat until they are diſſolved, remove them from the fire, let them ſtand about fifteen minutes to ſettle, pour it again into your coolers and ſet it aſide, when it will again ſhoot into chryſtals; the liquor you pour off you may boil down and chryſtalize again and again, until all the water is evaporated. This method of clarifying Saltpetre is very eaſy, and if you find once doing it not ſufficient to render your Saltpetre pure, you may repeat it as often as you pleaſe, and your Saltpetre will loſe nothing but its filth; and I think this method preferable to that hazardous one of fluxing the Saltpetre with a vehement fire.

I have met with ſeveral gentlemen who objected to the foregoing method on account of the large proportion of alkaline lie made uſe of, ſuppoſing that the Saltpetre thus produced may contain ſo much of the alkaline ſalt, as to render it unfit for the important purpoſe for which it is deſigned. Therefore, leſt this opinion ſhould ſo far prevail as to prevent people from entering fully into the practice of this ſucceſsful method, let it be obſerved, that nitre (proper ſo called) is a ſpiritous fluid matter, and will never become ſolid until it is fixed to and blended with ſome ſolid ſubſtance, which muſt ſerve it as a baſis, and becomes the cauſe of its ſolidity; and when it is imbibed by the above earths, it adheres to and becomes intimately blended with certain particles which are called its terrene baſis; and the only ſecret in making Saltpetre (from theſe earths) conſiſts in ſeparating from the nitre this terrene baſis, and in furniſhing it with a vegetable alkaline baſis, and thus is formed that neutral ſalt, called Saltpetre. This ſeparation and addition is performed by mixing the two lies as abovementioned, upon which mixing, the nitre (having a greater fondneſs for the alkaline ſalts than for its former earthy baſis) inſtantaneouſly forſakes its terrene baſis, and unites with the alkaline ſalts, and this earthy matter (being thus forſaken of the nitre) ſubſides to the bottom of the veſſel, in form of a light earthy ſubſtance; and when this ſeparation is thus performed, there is nothing more needful but to concentrate the nitre, by evaporating the water to a proper degree; and, without the leaſt difficulty, the whole of the nitre will ſhoot into Saltpetre chryſtals, provided the lie had ſufficiently furniſhed it with an alkaline baſis, for it is abſolutely certain that the nitre will forſake its terrene baſis and form into Saltpetre as far as it finds this alkaline baſis to form upon, and no farther, and the want of a ſufficient quantity of theſe alkaline ſalts has been the ſole reaſon why great numbers of perſons have either not been able to reduce their

liquor to chryſtals at all, or elſe their chryſtals have been ſmall in quantity and very foul—therefore ſhould your nitre lie be very ſtrong, you may add one third aſh lie inſtead of one quarter, ſhould the proportion be a little overplus, it will not in the leaſt injure your Saltpetre.

WILLIAM WHITING, Chairman of the Saltpetre Committee.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Dec. 27, 1775. Read and accepted, and ordered that Dr. Whiting ſee that the ſame be printed in the ſeveral news papers.

Atteſt. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

As an encouragement to the good people of this province to engage in the manufactory of Saltpetre, agreeable to the foregoing or any other eaſy proceſs, and which may be done by almoſt every farmer, we would juſt remind them that the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, on the 25th of November laſt,

Reſolved, "That the ſum of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable Saltpetre, that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the Committee of Safety within the ſpace of twelve months," or in proportion for a larger or ſmaller quantity.

LONDON, October 4

Lately died, at Hythe in Kent, univerſally lamented by all who knew him, Demetrius James, Eſq; formerly of Ightham, in that county. He ſerved a great many years in the army, and was late Lieutenant Colonel of the twenty-third regiment; but being almoſt worn out by the long and painful fatigues he had undergone in the ſervice of his country for more than forty years, he had permiſſion, ſoon after the conqueſt of Quebec, to quit the army, and had retired to Hythe to ſpend his latter days in his native country in the family of his eldeſt daughter. His firſt ſervices were in Ireland, where he continued ſeveral years. He was from thence ordered to Minorca, where he was ſtationed for many years, and then returned to Ireland; from whence he very ſoon after went with the regiment to North-America, where he ſerved during greateſt part of the wars in the late King's reign with the higheſt reputation, and was appointed to the command of fort Cumberland, fort Piſſaquid, and other forts in North-America; which he bravely defended with ſmall garriſons; and though very frequently attacked night after night by the French and Indians in the moſt inclement ſeaſons, he conſtantly maintained and preſerved his ſtations and ſmall garriſons, and in many ſkirmiſhes defeated the enemy with conſiderable loſs; and when they had, after an unſucceſsful attack upon the fort, plundered the country, and carried off a very large quantity of cattle (the loſs of which muſt have proved fatal to the garriſon and the neighbouring country) he, by a forced march through woods and defiles in a moſt inclement ſeaſon, intercepted the enemy at a diſtant paſſage, and with very inferior numbers entirely defeated them, and retook all the cattle and proviſions they had plundered. By the many conſtant fatigues, and the viciſſitudes of the climates in which he ſerved, from the violent heats of Spain to the extreme cold of the remote parts of North-America, where the centinels were often found frozen to death upon their poſts, he contracted ſuch weakneſſes and diſorders in his limbs, and particularly in his feet, that ſome of his joints became contracted, and all his toe nails were obliged to be cut out, and he underwent the moſt ſevere pains and diſtreſſes, notwithſtanding which he went through all the fatigues of the ſevereſt ſervices wtih the moſt heroic firmneſs and fortitude. After the conqueſt of Quebec, he had permiſſion, on account of his infirmities, to quit the army, with the moſt diſtinguiſhed teſtimonials of honor from all the General Officers in command, and was actually out of the army at the time of the ſecond battle of Quebec; but his ſucceſſor in office not being then arrived, he continued to act in command in that engagement; and by his perſonal valour and conduct was greatly inſtrumental in the ſucceſs of that important victory, and the preſervation of a conſiderable part of the Britiſh army. His character through life was in every ſtation, both public and private, excellent and exemplary. He lived beloved by all who had the pleaſure of knowing him, and died univerſally regretted, and has left his afflicted family diſconſolate for his loſs.

GENTLEMEN who wiſh to poſſeſs any of the following excellent and ſcarce BOOKS, are requeſted to obſerve they may now be had at ROBERT BELL's in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, viz.

LAW BOOKS,

REPORTS by Burrow, Lord Raymond, Atkyns, Wilſon, Leving, Salkeld, Strange, Ventris, Vezey, Saunders, Lilly, Skinner, Vaughan, Coke, Croke, Caſes in Equity, &c. &c.

Swinburne on Wills, Wood's Inſtitutes, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Tremaine's Pleas of the Crown, Coke on Littleton, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Inſtructor Clericalis, Bacon and Selden on Government, &c. &c.

Alſo the following Miſcellaneous Works:

Macaulay's Hiſtory of England, 5 vol. Lyttleton's Hiſtory of Henry the Second, 4 vol. Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great-Britain, 3 vol. Totze's Preſent State of Europe, 3 vol. Millot's Hiſtory of England, 2 vol. Grey's Debates of the Houſe of Commons, 10 vol. Duke of Sully's Memoirs, 6 vol. Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, 4 vol. Stewart's Political Œconomy, 3 vol. Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 4 vol. The Works of Swift, Pope, Homer, Shakeſpear, Shaftſbury, Addiſon, Shenſtone, Cowley, Dryden, Waller, Prior, Plato, Tacitus by Gordon, Independent Whig, Cato's Letters, Nature Diſplayed, &c. &c. With a variety of New and Old Books too numerous to inſert.

WANTED immediately, a WOMAN of good character, who has a good breaſt of milk. Inquire of the Printer. *

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

WANTS a place, a COACHMAN. He underſtands moſt diſeaſes incident to horſes, and how to make a cure. He can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, the time of a Dutch SERVANT GIRL, who has four years and ten months to ſerve. Inquire of the printer. *

SERVANTS to be SOLD, viz. a BUTCHER, PLAISTERER, gentlemen's waiting men, a grocer, clerks, &c. Inquire of the printer.

TO be diſpoſed of, a likely ſtout NEGRO FELLOW, a complete cooper by trade, and a good drummer. Inquire of the printer. *

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

Tomorrow a collection will be made at ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, both morning and afternoon, for the benefit of the poor of that congregation.

A correſpondent informs us that the Earl of Bute has engaged the ableſt artiſt in England to draw a full length picture, in the gracefulleſt attitude, of the moſt wiſe King Solomon of the preſent age, contemplating with the higheſt ſeeming pleaſure a vaſe of the pure hearts blood of his moſt Loyal American ſubjects, drawn from them by Surgeon Butchers ſent by King Solomon for that purpoſe, who is now of opinion, after mature conſideration, there is no blood circulating in the veins of any of his ſubjects of equal conſtitutional purity, and therefore is determined to preſerve it as a ſacred repoſitory, and he thinks Solomon the firſt in all his glory never diſplayed an example of greater wiſdom.

The New-York POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs, at five o'clock.

In CONGRESS, January 17, 1776.

Reſolved, That the Colonels of the ſeveral battalions ordered to be raiſed, do immediately order their officers on recruiting ſervice, to ſuch parts where they are beſt known, and have the greateſt probability of ſucceſs.

That the recruiting officers ought to be careful to inliſt none but healthy, ſound, and able bodied men, not under ſixteen years of age.

That the Colonels of the ſeveral battalions aforeſaid appoint ſome place or places of rendezvous, to which the recruits may be ſent, and where the battalions may be quartered.

That the greateſt attention ought to be paid to the behaviour of the troops in quarters, that they may give no reaſonable cauſe of complaint.

That the quarters of the troops be duly diſcharged once every week.

That an allowance of ten ſhillings per man be made to the recruiting officers in lieu of their expences in recruiting, excluſive of the ſubſiſtence money allowed them; and that, in caſe any men be inliſted contrary to the foregoing regulations, the pay they may have received, and the ſuſiſtence money that may be paid for them, ſhall be ſtopped from the pay of ſuch recruiting officers.

That the Colonels of the ſeveral Pennſylvania battalions be ſupplied with money for the recruiting ſervice by the Committee of Safety of Pennſylvania, and diſburſe the ſame to the ſeveral recruiting officers, the Colonels and other officers to be accountable for what they ſhall receive, and all arrears they may fall into to be ſtopped from their pay.

That no bought indented ſervants be employed on board the fleet, or in the army of the United Colonies, without the conſent of their maſters.

Extracts from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

LOST laſt Sunday, TWO SEALS, one a white cornelian ſet in gold, the impreſſion a ſtar environed with clouds, motto WORTH WILL SHINE. The other a red cornelian ſet in ſilver, waſhed with gold, the impreſſion a man's head. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring them to the printer hereof, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward. Should they be offered for ſale, they are deſired to be ſtopped.

MALCOLM ROSS.

TO be SOLD, a ſtout, healthy NEGRO GIRL, thirteen years of age, this country born, has had the ſmallpox and meaſles. She is ſold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer. *

TO be RENTED, the PLANTATION on Weſſahickon road, late Doctor Zachary's, with part of the STOCK now thereon. For terms apply to Reeſe Meredith, who will agree with any that can be well recommended, and none elſe need to apply. *

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen back, in Third-ſtreet, two doors above Arch-ſtreet. It is ſuitable for a ſhop or private family. For particulars apply to John Bayard in Second-ſtreet, below Arch-ſtreet. ||

WANTS a place, in a genteel family, an elderly Woman, lately from London, to look after children, or any other decent eaſy employment; would engage on very moderate terms, and can have an exceeding good character. Inquire of the printer.

ANY perſon well acquainted with CASTING and TURNING BRASS, may hear of employ by applying to the printer hereof.

ANNE SPARKS, MILANER, at her ſhop in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the fifth door below the Friends Meeting, Philadelphia, will ſell the following articles, at prime coſt, for *caſh only*, viz. Gulix hollands, ſeven-eighths and yard wide cambricks, ſeven-eighths and yard wide clear lawns; ſtriped, minionet and flowered lawns; ſtriped and flowered Scotch ditto; ſtriped and bordered Scotch handkerchiefs; flowered dimities; Marſeilles quilting for petticoats; fine printed linen handkerchiefs; real India chints counterpanes; Hamborough, diaper, and damaſk, India dimities; white calicoes; yard, ell wide, and ſix-fourths book muſlin; jacconets, mulmuls, humhums, and coſſacs; a great variety of flowered, ſtriped and ſprigged muſlin; ſtriped, bordered, jacconet and book muſlin handkerchiefs; India and Engliſh Perſians; ſtriped and plain ditto; coloured and ſtriped India taffaties; black and coloured luteſtrings; ſtriped and brocaded ditto; ducapes and Engliſh paduaſoy; rich India and Engliſh ſatins of all colours; black cravats; Bath lace, Mecklin ditto, Bruſſels ditto, Buckingham ditto, blond ditto, black ditto, ſilver blond ditto; footings, edgings and pearls; Jacob's ladder; lace crowns for childrens caps; great variety of ſtriped and flowered gauzes; catgut and pariſnets; blue and green muſketo catgut; linen in ſuits; fine ſtriped, flowered, and bordered gauſe aprons and handkerchiefs; aſſortment of trimmings for ladies clothes; ladies ſtuff, Perſian, and ſatin petticoats; black and white fringes; figured and plain ribbands; love ditto; coloured velvet for collars; gentlemens ſilk bags and roſets; mens and boys leather gloves; womens and girls ditto and mits; ſilk ditto; ladies ſtomachers; French and Italian breaſt flowers; French and Engliſh pearls; white wax necklaces; chip hats; boys ſatin hats and caps; India, ivory, and bone fans; half ell and three-fourths, all colours, plain and flowered pelons; half ell and yard wide ſarſnets; black, white, coloured, and flowered modes and ſatins; half ell and three fourths mantuas of all colours; ſtriped and flowered tobines; variety of rich brocades; crapes and bombazines; womens and childrens half bone and packthread ſtays; ſilk tied clogs; childrens Morocco ſhoes and pumps; mens and womens ſilk and cotton hoſe; mens raw ſilk ditto; boys and girls worſted, thread and cotton ditto; Dreſden, Holland, and diaper tapes; Hanover lace, ſilk purſes, and undreſſed dolls. * 12

A NEW Edition of COMMON SENSE is juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by Robert Bell in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WAS LOST this afternoon, between Hamilton's wharf and the corner of Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing one Eight Dollar and a Three Dollar Continental bills. Whoever has found it, and will be obliging enough to take it to the printer of this paper, ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward.

WAS found ſome time laſt week, in Second-ſtreet, TWO GOLD SEALS. The owner, by applying to Joſeph Weſt, goldſmith, proving property and paying charges, may have them again. Jan. 18. †

WANTED immediately, a DRUMMER and FIFER. Inquire of the printer. †

JOSEPH DEAN,

AT his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, has the following goods on hand, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, viz. A few pieces of middling cloths, a neat aſſortment of printed cottons, worſted and hair pluſh of various colours, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, ſtriped and plain camblets, pink and black moreens, crapes and bombazeens, black ſerge denim, rich black paduſoy, ell wide Perſians of various colours, ſtriped and plain mantuas, a neat aſſortment of ribbons, cloth coloured and blue pelongs, ſtriped damaſcus, beſt ten quarters green worſted rugs, pewter ſorted in caſks, baſket jacket buttons, temple ſpectacles, mens and boys worſted hoſe, childrens Morocco ſhoes and pumps, felt, caſtor, and beaver hats, ſpotted and plain velverets, womens black velvet, Leghorn hats, fine Scotch thread, tapes and bobbing, noneſopretties, ſhirt buttons, wax beads, crewels and canvas, thread and ſilk laces, quality binding, pocket books, ſhoe buckles of various kinds, ſleeve buttons and ſnuff boxes, braſs and enamelled ink pots, plated ſtirrups and bridle bitts, razors, ſciſſars, and lancets.

☞ Any perſon inclinable to take the whole, may have them at prime coſt for CONTINENTAL MONEY only.

STOLEN or ſtrayed on Tueſday laſt, a remarkable ſtrong large MASTIFF DOG, with a leather collar on, anſwers to the name of LION, is of a light brindle or dark fawn colour, his tail docked a little, and his ears cropped; has a large head, and very black muzzle. Whoever will give information of him to Meaſe and Caldwell, ſo that he can be found, or bring him to their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive a DOLLAR reward, beſides any reaſonable expence if brought from a diſtance.

TO be SOLD, the time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to ſerve. She is very healthy, and is ſuitable either for town or country buſineſs; has at preſent a good breaſt of milk, and may be ſerviceable in any family as a wet nurſe, and can be well recommended. She is ſold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer.

Alſo to be LET, on reaſonable terms, a very convenient BAKE-HOUSE, with every neceſſary belonging thereto. Inquire as above.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

WIRES and BRUSHES for FIRELOCKS, after the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction of the moſt experienced officers, MADE and SOLD by JAMES WEIR, brushmaker, at the corner of Church-alley, in Second-ſtreet, at the low rate of five ſhillings per dozen, which are much ſuperior to what the Pennſylvania troops are furniſhed with, and greatly inferior in price. BLACK BALL of the beſt quality may be had at ſaid ſhop, with a reaſonable allowance when purchaſed by the quantity. Orders from the country will be faithfully and punctually executed. *

WILLIAM PEARSON intends leaving the province as ſoon as poſſible, and deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts that they may be paid. And all perſons who are indebted to him by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, or before the fifteenth of February next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity to put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of Pearſon and Newman are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment. *

SIXPENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM CONINGHAM, a cabinet-maker by trade, about ſeventeen years of age. Had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat turned up with white, black breeches and jacket, and two new check ſhirts. He is of a fair complexion, with fair long hair. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward.

MATTHEW HAND,
Cabinet-maker, in Pine-ſtreet.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED the third inſt. from Captain John Welſh's company of marines, PETER M'TEGART, born in Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, ſmooth faced, browniſh complexion, ſhort dark brown hair. Had on a light brown coat, white cloth jacket and breeches, blue ſtockings and new ſhoes. Whoever delivers ſaid deſerter to James Guthrie, at the corner of South and Water ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward. *

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.

FOR SALE, a neat elegant HOUSE lately built, with a ſmall FARM, conſiſting of arable, meadow, and wood land, ſituate in New-Jerſey, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and ſix from the river Delaware, in a healthy and pleaſant ſituation. A view of the eſtate ſufficiently recommends it. It might ſuit for a ſtore, but was built for a country ſeat, and will be ſold reaſonable, the owner intending for England. Inquire of WILLIAM COOPER, at his ferry oppoſite Philadelphia. *2

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1776. [Num. 157.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 13.

THE brig from Corke, taken by Captain Barron laſt week, was bound for Boſton, loaded with pork, potatoes, eggs, wine, porter, cheeſe, and dried beef, and is ſuppoſed to be worth five thouſand pounds ſterling.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, from Norfolk, Col. Howe and Capt. Nicholas.

Notwithſtanding Lord Dunmore's late proclamation for emancipating ſuch ſlaves as ſhould repair to his ſtandard, we are informed, by a correſpondent, that two of his own Negroes, with an overſeer, paſſed through Frederickſburg, one day laſt week, on their way to his Berkley plantation; ſo that it ſhould ſeem his Lordſhip has not been ſo very generous to his own bondmen as he wiſhed to be to thoſe who were the property of others, but whom neither he, nor even his auguſt maſter, have the ſmalleſt right to intermeddle with.

By advices from the army, we learn that all the mills at Tucker's point, with the Scotch diſtillery, and Mr. Sprowle's houſes at Golport, are totally demoliſhed; as is like wiſe the chief part of Norfolk, a few houſes only remaining above the church, which are occupied by our troops.

Two deſerters from the Liverpool frigate inform, that a tender is fitting out for James River, on a pirating voyage, and that all the veſſels of war but one are ſhortly to come round to York town.

The Honorable the General Congreſs have tranſmitted to the Convention of this colony extracts of letters from Lord Dunmore to the Commander in Chief at Boſton, giving an account of the many ſignal victories he has gained over the ſhirtmen, and deſiring a farther reinforcement of men, with ſome caſh (five thouſand pounds ſterling, we hear) and then, he makes no doubt, he ſhall be able to fix himſelf at the Palace in Williamſburg. There are extracts of ſome other letters, very unfriendly to the colonies, from Mr. Neil Jamieſon of Norfolk, Mr. Walter Hatton upon the Eaſtern Shore, &c. which we expect to lay before the public next week. Theſe letters were found in a ſloop from Virginia, taken by the Lee privateer, Captain Manly, with William Robinſon, Eſq; one of the Delegates for Princeſs Anne, Captains Matthews and Deane, &c. whom Lord Dunmore had ſent priſoners to Boſton.

The following gentlemen are choſen field officers of the ſeven new battalions to be raiſed for the defence and protection of this colony, ſix of which are to conſiſt of ten companies of ſixty-eight men each, rank and file, the other of ſeven companies of ſixty-eight men each, for the protection of the counties of Accomack and Northampton; and the two regiments formerly raiſed are to be augmented, by the addition of three hundred and eighty-two men, to be divided into five companies, two of which are to be added to the firſt, and the remaining three to the ſecond regiment, viz.

Third Regiment. Colonel, Hugh Mercer. Lieutenant Colonel, George Weedon. Major, Thomas Marſhall.

Fourth. Colonel, Adam Steven. Lieutenant Colonel, Iſaac Read. Major, Robert Lawſon.

Fifth. Colonel, William Peachy. Lieutenant Colonel, William Crawford. Major, Joſiah Parker.

Sixth. Colonel, Mordecai Buckner. Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Elliott. Major, James Hendricks.

Seventh. Colonel, William Daingerfield. Lieutenant Colonel, Alexander M'Clanahan. Major, William Nelſon.

Eighth. Colonel, Peter Mughlenburg. Lieutenant Colonel, Abraham Bowman. Major, Peter Helvenſtone.

Ninth Colonel, Thomas Fleming. Lieutenant Colonel, George Matthews. Major, Matthew Donavon.

In CONVENTION, January 6, 1776.

Reſolved, That the Treaſurer do advance any ſum, not exceeding one thouſand pounds, for the immediate relief of the poor diſtreſſed inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, who have been ſufferers by the deſtruction of that town; and that the Committee of Safety do provide, in the beſt manner they are able, for their removal to the more interior and ſecure parts of the colony.

WORCESTER, January 12.

By an officer in the Continental army in Canada, we are favored with the following, viz.

By his Excellency GUY CARLETON, Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the province of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Major-General of his Majeſty's forces, commanding the Northern Diſtrict, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas it has been found expedient to raiſe and embody a militia within this city, to co-operate with, and to aſſiſt his Majeſty's troops in this garriſon in the preſervation of the city, and of the perſons and property of his Majeſty's good and faithful ſubjects reſident therein, againſt certain rebellious perſons who have invaded this province, a number of whom have lately appeared in arms before the walls of this town: And whereas information has been given me that ſome perſons reſident here have contumaciouſly refuſed to enrol their names in the militia liſts, and to take up arms in conjunction with their fellow citizens for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that others who have enrolled their names, and had for ſome time lately carried arms in the defence and preſervation of the city, have laid them down; and alſo that ſome perſons are buſy in endeavouring to draw away and alienate the affections of his Majeſty's good and faithful ſubjects of this city from his Majeſty's perſon and government; for theſe reaſons, and in order to rid the town of all uſeleſs, diſloyal and treacherous perſons, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation; and I do hereby ſtrictly order and enjoin all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever liable to ſerve in the militia, and reſiding at Quebec, who have refuſed or declined to enrol their names in the militia liſts, and to take up arms in conjunction with his Majeſty's good ſubjects of this city, and who ſtill refuſe or decline ſo to do, as well as thoſe, who having once taken up arms have afterwards laid them down, and will not take them up again, to quit the town in four days from the date hereof, together with their wives and children, and to withdraw them-

ſelves out of the limits of the diſtrict of Quebec before the firſt day of December next, under pain of being treated as rebels or ſpies, if thereafter they ſhall be found within the ſaid limits.

" And inaſmuch as the perſons who in obedience to this proclamation are to quit the town and diſtrict, may have bought up a conſiderable quantity of the proviſions brought in for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants of the town, and it would be imprudent to ſuffer thoſe proviſions to be carried out, more eſpecially as the country abounds with neceſſaries of life, I do hereby farther order and enjoin all and every ſuch perſon and perſons to deliver in forthwith to the Hon. John Alſop, Eſq; Commiſſary, a true inventory or liſt of their proviſions and ſtores, in order that they may be fairly and juſtly valued, and the full price paid to the reſpective proprietors before their departure.

" Given under my hand and ſeal of arms at the caſtle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, this twenty-ſecond day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, in the ſixteenth year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth. GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command, H. T. CRAMHE.

GOD ſave the KING.

On Monday night about eight o'clock, a detachment conſiſting of three or four hundred men, under the command of Major Nolton, croſſed over to Charleſtown; part of them went over the milldam, part paſt through the enemies abbaties on the common road from Cambridge to Charleſtown. They were conducted, as it is ſaid, by a young deſerter from the Welch-Fuzileers; but be that as it may, their object was to burn the houſes which eſcaped from the great conflagration on the 17th of June; and to make priſoners a body of ſoldiers and carpenters who were reported to lodge in theſe houſes. The affair was conducted with the utmoſt ſilence, prudence, regularity and ſpirit; the houſes were ſet on fire as directed, and the ſoldiers (five in number and one woman) brought off priſoners. The regulars in the fort of Bunker's Hill did not act with that regularity which thoſe gentlemen, who labour hard to to intimidate us with the ſuperiority of red coats over brown coats, would perſuade us that regulars always do; for they kept a very hot and cloſe fire on abſolutely nothing at all, that is, they fired without an object. Our people calmly executed their purpoſe, laughed in ſecurity, and in ſecurity returned with their captives, without a ſingle man killed or wounded.

" Head-quarters, Cambridge, 6th January, 1776

" All officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and ſoldiers, belonging to any of the regiments, or corps of the army of the United Colonies, under the immediate command of his Excellency General Waſhington, who are abſent upon furlough, recruiting, or by permiſſion of their commanding officers, are to join their reſpective regiments by the firſt day of February next. If any officer neglects to pay due obedience to this order, he will be immediately caſhiered, and any non-commiſſioned officers, or ſoldiers, offending therein, will be tried and puniſhed as deſerters. By his Excellency's command,

HORATIO GATES,
Brigadier and Adjutant General.

NEWBURY-PORT, January 5.

By Captain Lee, who arrived here laſt Wedneſday from Malaga, we are informed, that on his paſſage he ſpoke with a large ſtore ſhip, from London, loaded with proviſions for the miniſterial troops at Boſton—The Captain of which told him that he ſailed in company with a number of other veſſels loaded for the ſame purpoſe—and that the Miniſtry were to ſend forty thouſand troops early in the ſpring to America.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Montgomery to Gen. Carleton, dated Holland Houſe (near Quebec) Dec. 6, 1775.

" Sir,

" Notwithſtanding the perſonal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithſtanding the cruelty you have ſhewn to the unhappy priſoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induced me to have recourſe to this expedient, to ſave you from the deſtruction which hangs over your wretched garriſon.——Give me leave to inform you, that I am well acquainted with your ſituation. A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of ſailors, moſt of them our friends; of citizens who wiſh to ſee us within their walls, a few of the worſt troops that call themſelves ſoldiers; the improbability of relief, and the certain proſpect of wanting every neceſſary of life, ſhould your opponents confine their operations to a ſimple blockade, point out the abſurdity of reſiſtance; ſuch is your ſituation. I am at the head of troops accuſtomed to ſucceſs, confident of the righteouſneſs of the cauſe they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and ſo highly incenſed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuſe, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians; that it is with difficulty I reſtrain them, till my batteries are ready, from aſſaulting your works, which would afford them the fair opportunity of ample vengeance and juſt retaliation. Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among Savages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my ſentiments; however, I will at any rate acquit my conſcience. Should you perſiſt in an unwarrantable defence, the conſequences be upon your own head. Beware of deſtroying ſtores of any ſort, public or private, as you did at Montreal, or in the river. If you do, by heavens, there will be no mercy ſhewn."

TO be diſpoſed of, a likely ſtout NEGRO FELLOW, a complete cooper by trade, and a good drummer. Inquire of the printer. *

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

A NEW Edition of COMMON SENSE is juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by Robert Bell in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1776.

WAS LOST this afternoon, between Hamilton's wharf and the corner of Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing one Eight Dollar and a Three Dollar Continental bills. Whoever has found it, and will be obliging enough to take it to the printer of this paper, ſhall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward.

WANTED immediately, a DRUMMER and FIFER. Inquire of the printer. †

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

Our readers will expect that we ſhould give ſome account of ſo intereſting a piece of intelligence as the late unſucceſsful but *brave* attempt made by the Continental troops to ſtorm the town of QUEBEC. The following is the beſt we have been able to collect, and we have reaſon to think contains the moſt material facts.

General Montgomery had determined to ſtorm the town as ſoon as a good opportunity offered; and his plan was to attack the upper and lower town at the ſame time; but ſeveral of his ſoldiers having deſerted, he was induced to alter his deſign, and thought it moſt prudent to make two different attacks upon the lower town, the one at Cape Diamond, and the other at St. Rocks—The former was conducted under the immediate command of the General himſelf; but here a moſt unfortunate event early took place, viz. the fall of that gallant and able commander, which no doubt damped the ardor of his troops, and was the occaſion of a repulſe, though not till they had paſſed the firſt barrier, and were preparing to attempt the ſecond. The other attack was conducted by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Arnold with his own detachment from New-England, and Captain Lamb's company of artillery from New-York. They preſſed through the St. Rocks, and approached near a two gun battery, without being diſcovered, and attacked it; the enemy bravely defended it above an hour, but it was carried. In this attack General Arnold was ſhot through the leg, and was obliged to be carried to the hoſpital, as was alſo Brigade Major Ogden, who, after a ſpirited and ſoldier like conduct, received a wound in his ſhoulder. The command of this detachment now devolved on Lieut. Col. Green of Rhode-Iſland, who, after gaining the battery, puſhed on to a ſecond barrier which they took poſſeſſion of; at the ſame time the enemy ſallied out from Palace gate, and attacked them in the rear. A field piece, which the roughneſs of the road would not permit their carrying on, fell into the enemies hands. The communication between the two detachments was by this means cut off; and after a reſolute puſh for the lower town, theſe brave ſoldiers were forced to yield to ſuperior numbers with ſuperior advantage, and ſubmitted themſelves priſoners. Capt. M'Pherſon and Capt. Cheeſeman fought and fell by the ſide of their General. The officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their good conduct, and Lieut. Col. Green, Majors Bigelow and Meiggs, and Captains Oſwald and Burr, are particularly mentioned as having done themſelves great honor. The loſs of Gen. Montgomery, who well underſtood the duties of the ſoldier and the citizen, and generouſly endured the fatigues of the one for the ſake of ſecuring the rights of the other, is greatly regretted by every lover of mankind; but our enemies will ſoon find that America is become the nurſery of heroes, and that while we are ſtruggling in ſo glorious a cauſe as that of LIBERTY and VIRTUE, ſhe will not want Generals to lead forth her armies, and direct them to victory and triumph.

John Philip De Haas, Eſq; (formerly a Major in the provincials of this province) is appointed Colonel of the firſt battalion of Pennſylvania regulars, inſtead of Colonel Bull who has reſigned.

To the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS of the United Colonies now ſitting at Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your Honors,

AN attachment to liberty and a regard for the rights of mankind, were the only motives which induced me to take an active and leading part in the preſent unhappy, but at the ſame time moſt neceſſary ſtruggles for the defence of the ſame. Being actuated by theſe motives, I offered my ſervice as Colonel of the firſt Pennſylvania battalion raiſed by order of your Honorable Houſe, to which command your Honors were pleaſed to appoint me. It would be the greateſt ſatisfaction to me perſonally to oppoſe the enemies of my country, but finding myſelf ill treated by many of the officers in my corps, and that near one half of them threaten to reſign their commiſſions if I continue in command; which, at a time when we are under immediate marching orders, might be productive of very bad conſequences to the ſervice, my regard to the public intereſt obliges me to beg leave to reſign my commiſſion, which I hereby do, at the ſame time humbly requeſting that the Congreſs would proceed to a determination on the memorial exhibited againſt me by my officers, as I value my reputation more than life. If I have erred, I have erred with thoſe who have gone before me, and it has been the fault of my head and not of my heart. The preſent untoward circumſtances ſhall not alter my conduct, nor abate my zeal, and whenever I ſhall be called upon again to ſerve my country, I ſhall with the greateſt pleaſure obey the ſummons.

I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt regard,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

January 20, 1776. JOHN BULL.

*** The firſt year's publication of the Pennſylvania Evening Poſt being expired, the printer requeſts his kind cuſtomers to pay up their ſubſcriptions. All thoſe who intend to continue, it is expected will pay one half towards the ſecond year, which he hopes no perſon will think unreaſonable when he conſiders the advanced price of printing paper, and the extraordinary expence in other reſpects, as well as application requiſite to publiſh three times a week.

He takes this opportunity to return thanks to his correſpondents, and to aſſure them he ſhall always gratefully acknowledge their favors.

He has ſeveral odd numbers, which the ſubſcribers may have gratis, to complete their ſets. The index will be finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

TO be SOLD, an aged and ſerviceable blood BAY HORSE, a complete BLACK HORSE ſeven years old; a brace of high bred POINTERS, juſt fit to break; three young SERVANT MEN, who have about three years to ſerve, one of them fit for country buſineſs; alſo a genteel FAMILY COACH. Inquire of John Hale, at his livery ſtable in Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Front ſtreets.

January 22, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the twentieth of this inſtant, a Scotch ſervant woman, named BARBARY ABERCROMBY, about twenty-ſeven years of age, of a fair complexion, middle ſized; had on, when ſhe went away, a home made jacket and petticoat of dark brown, with one blue ſhalloon petticoat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and delivers her to the keeper of the work-houſe, ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOSIAH HIBARD,
Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County.

N. B. She croſſed the Middle Ferry Sunday afternoon.

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS in hogſheads, MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels, COFFEE in barrels, and OSNABRIGS, to be ſold by HOWELL and DOUGLASS in Chelnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Strawberry-alley.

TO be LET, for one year from the firſt day of April next, a PLEASANT SITUATION, near Mount-Holly in New-Jerſey, conſiſting of a good BRICK HOUSE with two rooms on a floor, and fire places therein, two good cellars under the houſe, a large kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water before the door and garden, ſtabling for horſes, and ſome paſture land if wanted, with many other conveniencies not here mentioned. For farther particulars inquire of Abraham Hewlings, Eſq; in Burlington, Thomas Cooper near Mount-Holly, or Joſeph Mulling in Mount-Holly. January 23, 1776.

JEREMIAH BAKER, at the ſign of Noah's Ark, the upper end of Front-ſtreet, takes this opportunity of acquainting his friends and cuſtomers, that he has laid in a ſtock of HARE's BEST AMERICAN DRAUGHT PORTER, which he intends ſerving in its greateſt purity, and hopes for a continuance of the favours of his former cuſtomers, and the public in general, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged.

January 20, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to Doctor WILLIAM ADAMS, late of the city of Philadelphia, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to GEORGE MOORE, of the city aforeſaid, who is wholly empowered to receive the ſame. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the Doctor, are deſired to ſend in their accounts that they may be ſettled, by

GEORGE MOORE.

WAS found ſome time laſt week, in Second-ſtreet, TWO GOLD SEALS. The owner, by applying to Joſeph Weſt, goldſmith, proving property and paying charges, may have them again. Jan. 18. †

TO be RENTED, the PLANTATION on Weſſahickon road, late Doctor Zachary's, with part of the STOCK now thereon. For terms apply to Reeſe Meredith, who will agree with any that can be well recommended, and none elſe need to apply. *

WANTS a place, in a genteel family, an elderly Woman, lately from London, to look after children, or any other decent eaſy employment; would engage on very moderate terms, and can have an exceeding good character. inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, a ſtout, healthy NEGRO GIRL, thirteen years of age, this country born, has had the ſmallpox and meaſles. She is ſold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer. *

WANTED immediately, a WOMAN of good character, who has a good breaſt of milk. Inquire of the Printer. *

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, printer and bookſeller in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, POOR WILL's POCKET ALMANACK for the year 1776, containing (beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations) times of holding courts in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Maryland, and Virginia; fairs, Quakers yearly meetings, rates of porterage and cartage in Philadelphia, Governor, Council and Repreſentatives in Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and lower counties on Delaware; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, Managers of the hoſpital, Committee of Safety, Directors of the contributionſhip for inſurance of houſes from fire, Street Commiſſioners, Directors, &c. of the library, Wardens of the port of Philadelphia, County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, City Wardens, Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, officers of the cuſtoms, courts of Admiralty in Philadelphia, Juſtices of Peace, Prothonatories and Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, Judges of the ſupreme courts, &c. tables of intereſt, coins, tides, table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, roads, &c. &c. *

LEWIS NICOLA takes this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an AMERICAN PORTER HOUSE at his dwelling in Water-ſtreet, next door to the Old-Ferry houſe, where thoſe who favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon his beſt endeavors to pleaſe. *

GROUND RENTS to be SOLD, well ſecured and ſituated on the old alms-houſe ſquare, in this city. For terms apply to JACOB SHOEMAKER or WILLIAM CRAIG, in Second-ſtreet, or to WILLIAM FISHER, in Market-ſtreet.

WANTED, a pair of well broke middle aged ſound HORSES. Greys or bays will be preferred. Inquire of the printer.

READY MONEY for any quantity of OLD COPPER and BRASS, by WILLIAM WILL, pewterer, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets.

PRINTING

In ENGLISH, GERMAN, and other Languages.

THE Subſcribers, being provided with a general aſſortment of new and elegant TYPES, and other Printing Materials, have opened an Office at the corner of Coats's-alley, in Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different branches, with care, fidelity, and expedition. And as they are determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them, they humbly requeſt the favor and encouragement of the public in general, and their friends and acquaintance in particular.

MELCHIOR STYNER, and
CHARLES CIST.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1775.

SEVERAL SUMS of MONEY to be lent on good real ſecurity, by MATTHEW CLARKSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1776. [Num. 158.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1776.

MR. PIKE takes this method of acquainting the public, that he has taken the houſe lately occupied by David Franks, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Coomb's-alley, where he has provided a very large room for the more convenient accommodation of ſuch Gentlemen who chooſe to learn the uſe of the SMALL SWORD.

The uſe of which is taught there every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from ſix in the morning to two in the afternoon.

Private leſſons on the ſame every afternoon.

He continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in his other branch of buſineſs as uſual, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from eight o'clock in the morning to one.

An evening ſchool for Gentlemen, who have not had an opportunity of learning a PROPER ADDRESS, every evening from five to nine o'clock.

IN the preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, and ſold by W. and T. Bradford at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia, a new edition of COMMON SENSE, addreſſed to the inhabitants of America, with large and intereſting additions by the author, as will be expreſſed at the time of publication, among which will be a ſeaſonable and friendly admonition to the people called QUAKERS.

To the PUBLIC.

The encouragement and reception which this pamphlet hath already met with, and the great demand for the ſame, hath induced the publiſher of the firſt edition to print a new edition unknown to the author, who expreſsly directed him not to proceed therein without orders, becauſe that large additions would be made thereto; wherefore the new edition, lately advertiſed by the printer of the firſt, is without the intended additions.

That which is now in the preſs, and which, by appointment of the author, will be ſold as above, and at ſuch other places as will be mentioned at the time of advertiſing, will, notwithſtanding the additions, be reduced to one half of the price of the former edition, with allowance to thoſe who take quantities, in order to accommodate it to the abilities of every man.

Several hundreds are already beſpoke, one thouſand for Virginia

A German edition is likewiſe in the preſs.

ABSCONDED from his bail the 20th inſtant, a certain THOMAS JONES, late clerk to the ſubſcriber, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, of a dark complexion, a little pock marked, black hair tied behind, and generally wears brown clothes. Whoever will give information to the ſubſcriber where ſaid Jones may be ſecured, ſhall have a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, and grateful acknowledgements for the favor. The ſubſcriber thinks it neceſſary likewiſe to notify his cuſtomers not to pay ſaid Jones any money on his account, or to any other perſon, except an order appears from under his or Mrs. Wade's hands.

Philad. January 23, 1776. FRANCIS WADE.

PROVIDENCE, January 13.

ON Monday laſt the bomb brig, a ſhip (ſuppoſed to be the Swan) and four tenders, left the harbour of Newport, and came up the bay. They fired a number of ſhot at a houſe on the Narraganſet ſide, after which the brig and tenders came up as far as Warwick neck, where it is ſuppoſed they intended to land ſome men, for the purpoſe of collecting live ſtock, &c. Advice being received here of this movement about eleven o'clock at night, the artillery company immediately marched off with ſome field pieces, and arrived at Warwick early the next morning, where they were joined by a number of the inhabitants, and a company from Eaſt-Greenwich, with two field pieces. Several ſhot were fired at the brig and tenders, and a few were returned on the part of the enemy, who finding they could not accompliſh their purpoſe, returned to Newport on Wedneſday, having in this expedition loſt two of their boats, which were driven aſhore near Warren. In coming up the bay they took a ſmall ſloop, with ſome paſſengers on board.

The Honorable General Aſſembly of this colony met here on Monday laſt.

Saturday laſt a boat belonging to one of the King's tenders at Newport, having on board a midſhipman and two ſeamen, was taken on Brenton's neck, by a party from head-quarters, on Rhode-Iſland. They were decoyed by a Negro, who hailed the tender, and informed them he was diſpoſed to go on board to ſerve King George. The priſoners have ſince arrived here.

Yeſterday afternoon Capt. Wallace, with all the veſſels under his command, arrived at the ſouth end of Prudence, and landed two hundred and fifty men. The minute-men that were on the iſland (about forty-ſeven in number) marched and engaged the enemy, who endeavoured to ſurround them. After giving three fires our people retreated, finding themſelves overpowered by numbers, and were taken off by two boats from Warwick neck. One minute-man was killed, and two wounded, and the enemy it is ſaid loſt ſeveral of their men. They afterwards burnt eight houſes on the iſland, with a number of barns and cribs; and this morning it is ſaid they are arrived at Briſtol harbour.

Three men of war and eight tranſports, we hear, ſailed for Boſton on Sunday laſt.

A number of hands are now employed in working a lead mine at Middletown in Connecticut, where ſeveral hundred tons of that neceſſary article will be ready in a ſhort time. The ſaltpetre works are likewiſe going on there with great ſucceſs, the bounty having been already paid upon near one thouſand weight.

NEWPORT, January 8.

Laſt Monday night the Tory houſe and barracks on Goat-Iſland were ſet on fire, and deſtroyed; but whether by the people belonging to the ſhips of war in this harbour, or by the Continental troops ſtationed on this iſland, we are not abſolutely ſure; but it is certain that one or two tenders were lying cloſe in with Goat-Iſland early on Tueſday morning.

Laſt Tueſday a ſloop, which had a paſs from Capt. Wallace, put off from this town, with a number of families, with their houſehold furniture, proviſion, &c. to go up the river; but ſoon after ſhe was brought too by the men of war, and ſome proviſion, and two men belonging to this town were taken out and carried on board the ſhip Roſe, and not yet releaſed, though there was a truce ſubſiſting between this town and Capt Wallace at the ſame time! The perſons detained are Meſſrs. John Duncan and Benedict Dayton.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.

The laſt letters from Canada bring an account of an unſucceſsful attempt made to gain poſſeſſion of Quebec by ſtorm, on the thirty-firſt of December laſt, between the hours of two and ſeven in the morning.

The General finding his cannon too light to effect a breach, and that the enemy would not hearken to terms of capitulation, formed a deſign of carrying the town by eſcalade. In this he was encouraged by the extenſiveneſs of the works and the weakneſs of the garriſon. When every thing was prepared, while he was waiting the opportunity of a ſnow ſtorm to carry his deſign into execution, ſeveral of his men deſerted to the enemy. His plan at firſt was to have attacked the upper and lower town at the ſame time, depending principally for ſucceſs againſt the upper town. But diſcovering, from the motions of the enemy, that they were appriſed of his deſign, he altered his plan; and, having divided his ſmall army into four detachments, ordered two feints to be made againſt the upper town, one by Col. Livingſton, at the head of the Canadians, againſt St. John's Gate, the other by Capt. Brown, at the head of a ſmall detachment, againſt Cape Diamond, reſerving to himſelf and Col. Arnold the two principal attacks againſt the lower town.

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the attack, the General, at the head of the New-York troops, advanced againſt the lower town at Aunce de Mere. Being obliged to take a circuit, the ſignal for the attack was given, and the garriſon alarmed before he reached the place; however, preſſing on he paſſed the firſt barrier, and was juſt opening to attempt the ſecond, when by the firſt fire from the enemy he was unfortunately killed, together with his aid-de-camp Capt. J. M'Pherſon, Capt. Cheeſman and two or three more. This ſo diſpirited the men that Colonel Campbell, on whom the command devolved, found himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of drawing them off.

In the mean while, Colonel Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty of thoſe brave troops (who with unparalleled fatigue had penetrated Canada under his command) and Captain Lamb's company of artillery had paſſed through St. Roques, and approached near a two gun battery, picketted in, without being diſcovered. This he attacked, and, though it was well defended for about an hour, carried it with the loſs of a number of men. In this attack Col. Arnold had the misfortune to have his leg ſplintered by a ſhot, and was obliged to be carried to the hoſpital. After gaining the battery, his detachment paſſed on to a ſecond barrier, which they took poſſeſſion of. By this time the enemy, relieved from the other attacks by our troops being drawn off, directed their whole force againſt this detachment, and a party, ſallying out from Palace-gate, attacked them in the rear.

Theſe brave men ſuſtained the force of the whole garriſon for three hours, but finding themſelves hemmed in, and no hopes of relief, they were obliged to yield to numbers, and the advantageous ſituation the garriſon had over them.

No regular return is yet come to hand; but, by the advices received, we learn that our loſs in killed and wounded amounts to about ſixty, and three hundred taken priſoners, who are treated very humanely.

Among the ſlain are Capt. Kendericks and Lieut. Humphreys of the riflemen, and Lieut. Cooper.

After this unfortunate repulſe, the remainder of the army retired about eight miles from the city, where they have poſted themſelves advantageouſly, and are continuing the blockade, waiting for reinforcements, which are now on their march to join them.

Every poſſible mark of diſtinction was ſhewn to the corpſe of General Montgomery, who was interred in Quebec on the ſecond of January.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extract of a letter from New-York, January 17,

"General Lee is coming here with a body of armed men. A gentleman of this city, who is juſt returned from Connecticut, tells me General Waſhington has wrote to Governor Trumbull, informing him that a fleet has left Boſton; that he conjectures they are bound for New-York; given him their ſize and ſtrength as nearly as he could; informed him that Gen. Lee was coming along with ninety rifle men, and deſired he would order a number of men to be immediately raiſed to come with them to this city. That in conſequence thereof, Governor Trumbull had aſſembled the Committee of Safety, and they adviſed him to iſſue his warrant, ordering two regiments to be raiſed (about fifteen hundred in both) to be commanded by Colonels Waterbury and Ward, under the direction of General Lee, and to come to this city. Another gentleman, who is juſt come from camp, told me that General Lee was to bring with him an engineer and artillery men.

"18th. The Jerſey lads are gone to Horn's-Hook, from thence they have croſſed, or are to croſs, as I am informed, to Long-Iſland, and pay Queen's county a viſit. The eaſtern poſt told me he left General Lee at Hartford on Monday.

"19th. Eleven o'clock this morning, a ſecond detachment (about three hundred Jerſey men) went to Long-Iſland; it is ſaid the former one conſiſted of four or five hundred."

This day Col. Preſcot, and Capt. Chace of the Gaſpee ſloop of war, were brought to this city under the eſcort of a party of New-Jerſey regulars commanded by Capt. Scott.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated jan. 23.

"The Jerſey boys are ſcouring Long-Iſland. They have taken juſtice French and ſome more ringleaders, and a great many arms. No oppoſition made to them. The people curſe their leaders, ſay they deceived them, promiſed to ſupport them, and in the time of danger left them. They will never truſt them again.

"A tranſport arrived at the Hook yeſterday; the mate was ſent on board a pilot boat with ſome letters; the pilot delivered him to the committee guard who have him in cuſtody."

Extract of a letter from Kent county (Maryland) dated the 22d inſtant.

"Our minute company, conſiſting of ſixty-eight privates, lately received orders to march; when, to the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction of every well wiſher to his country, double the neceſſary number deſired to be admitted as volunteers, ſo zealous are the people of this county in the grand cauſe of liberty."

In COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, January 23, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Secretary give notice to the Freeholders and others, intitled to vote for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, that the preſent Members of Committee having

been chosen to serve in that capacity until the sixteenth day of February, it is recommended that a new Committee be elected, on the said sixteenth day of February, to serve for six months ensuing. By order of the Committee,

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1776.

Whereas many officers of the association have purchased arms, at their own expence, for the use of such associators as are unable to supply themselves, for the defence of this province:

Resolved, That this Committee are willing to purchase all arms purchased by officers of the association in this city, that shall be approved as good arms by the Commissary. And the Committees of Inspection in the several counties are requested to take proper steps to purchase all arms purchased as above, by any officers in their respective counties, and draw orders on this board for payment. And the said arms shall be put, or remain, in the hands of such associators in their respective counties, as are unable to supply themselves, and the commanding officers of the several battalions shall certify the number and value of each firelock to this Committee, and be accountable for the delivery of such arms, unless lost in actual service, whenever they shall be called upon by this Committee or Assembly. Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

*** The PHYSICIANS appointed by the COMMITTEE OF SAFETY to examine the young gentlemen, who intend to offer themselves for Surgeons in the new Battalions, have fixed Tuesday, the 13th of February, for that purpose.

☞ HE THAT GIVETH TO THE POOR, LENDETH UNTO THE LORD. Prov. ix. 17.—As there are many unhappy prisoners in the new jail, who are in the greatest distress for want of clothes and firing, it is hoped the affluent and benevolent will not forget them at this inclement season of the year, notwithstanding their remote situation. There are also many unfortunate debtors, who have seen more happy days, and who have no allowance of provisions.—Then shall the KING say unto them on his right hand, come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in PRISON, and ye came unto me. Matt. xxv. 34, 35, 36.—Verily I say unto you, in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. Id. 40.

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-street, a few doors above Market-street, on the Bank side, a small distance from where he lived before, where he continues to sell a variety of MEDICINES as usual.

TO be SOLD, the time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to serve. She is very healthy, and is suitable either for town or country business; has at present a good breast of milk, and may be serviceable in any family as a wet nurse, and can be well recommended. She is sold for want of employ, and not for any fault. Inquire of the printer.

Also to be LET, on reasonable terms, a very convenient BAKE-HOUSE, with every necessary belonging thereto. Inquire as above.

JOSEPH DEAN,

AT his store in Front-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, has the following goods on hand, which he will sell on very reasonable terms, viz. A few pieces of middling cloths, a neat assortment of printed cottons, worsted and hair plush of various colours, rattinets and shalloons, durants and tammies, striped and plain camblets, pink and black moreens, crapes and bombazeens, black serge denim, rich black paduſoy, ell wide Persians of various colours, striped and plain mantuas, a neat assortment of ribbons, cloth coloured and blue pelongs, striped damascus, best ten quarters green worsted rugs, pewter sorted in casks, basket jacket buttons, temple spectacles, mens and boys worsted hose, childrens Morocco shoes and pumps, felt, castor, and beaver hats, spotted and plain velverets, womens black velvet, Leghorn hats, fine Scotch thread, tapes and bobbing, nonesopretties, shirt buttons, wax beads, crewels and canvas, thread and silk laces, quality binding, pocket books, shoe buckles of various kinds, sleeve buttons and snuff boxes, brass and enamelled ink pots, plated stirrups and bridle bitts, razors, scissars, and lancets.

☞ Any person inclinable to take the whole, may have them at prime cost for CONTINENTAL MONEY only.

The second edition.

THIS day was published, and now selling by Robert Bell, in Third-street (price two shillings) COMMON SENSE addressed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, on the following interesting SUBJECTS.

I. Of the origin and design of government in general, with concise remarks on the English constitution.

II. Of monarchy and hereditary succession.

III. Thoughts on the present state of American affairs.

IV. Of the present ability of America, with some miscellaneous reflections.

Man knows no master save creating Heaven,
Or those whom choice and common good ordain.

THOMSON.

January 20, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to Doctor WILLIAM ADAMS, late of the city of Philadelphia, are hereby desired to make speedy payment to GEORGE MOORE, of the city aforesaid, who is wholly empowered to receive the same. Those who have any demands against the Doctor, are desired to send in their accounts that they may be settled, by

GEORGE MOORE.

TO be RENTED, the PLANTATION on Wessahickon road, late Doctor Zachary's, with part of the STOCK now thereon. For terms apply to Reese Meredith, who will agree with any that can be well recommended, and none else need to apply. *

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the most approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-street, within two doors of Second-street, Philadelphia; where likewise may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the most reasonable terms.

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS in hogsheads, MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogsheads and barrels, COFFEE in barrels, and OSNABRUGS, to be sold by HOWELL and DOUGLASS in Chesnut-street, opposite Strawberry-alley.

A LETTER to a young OFFICER upon his entering into the CONTINENTAL service.

My very dear friend,

I TAKE this opportunity of fulfilling my promiſe, by laying before you what my age and experience judge neceſſary for your well doing.

You are a man of property, and now inliſted to fight the cauſe of freedom;—you are a ſoldier; you are one of thoſe on whom, under God, the life and liberty of America depends; conſider the dignity of your ſtation; conſider the mighty truſt repoſed in you; conſider yourſelf, and it is ſcarce poſſible you will err in your conduct.

I am poſitive as to your perſonal courage, for your ſoul is humane and tender, and your tongue is not a bragart; but as your behaviour in this new ſcene of life is what I am not ſo certain of, your good-nature will excuſe a little advice, and attribute my trite maxims more to the warmth of my friendſhip than to any occaſion you may have for them.

To be an officer there is no neceſſity of being inſpired with ſuperabundant talents. Common ſenſe, and the deportment of a gentleman are ſufficient; the knowledge of your duty, and the military art, will come with time and experience, but a cloſe application to the ſtudy is neceſſary.

The love of the ſoldiers is the happineſs of an officer, and to gain that love, the method is ſhort and eaſy. Pay and puniſh where due, but never ſtrike. Be free with your men, but ſuffer them not to be free with you; an haughty overbearing temper may indeed inſpire them with fear, but never with affection. Treat them as men, and they will reſpect you as their officer; but at the ſame time, be careful that the non-commiſſioned officers act in the ſame manner, and ſupport their proper authority, on which all duty and ſubmiſſion depends.

Endeavour as much as poſſible to keep your men clean and decent; it gives ſpirits, and prevents drunkenneſs and debauchery. Drop in at their meals, taſte their victuals, encourage them to keep good meſſes, and reprove where you find them remiſs.

Be aſſiduous to learn the exerciſe of a ſoldier, and keep your men deligent at it, yet ſo as not to fatigue them unneceſſarily. See that they punctually obey your commands, but be not too rigorous in trivial matters. Believe me, the men ſoon find out the genius of their officers, and will never impoſe or play tricks, when they know they cannot do it with impunity.

Make it a conſtant rule to obey, with alacrity and chearfulneſs, every order of your ſuperiors; ſuch a conduct will add to your reputation, and confirm your character.

Slander and ſcandal ſometimes inſinuate themſelves into camps, and too frequently attack the moſt deſerving. Let me beg of you to turn a deaf ear to evil report, and not be ſpeedily prejudiced againſt any man, much leſs your commanders.

An officer need not have all the wiſdom of a privy counſellor; he ought, at leaſt, to have that part that enjoins ſecreſy. The Spaniſh proverb is good, "in a cloſe mouth no flies enter. Execute your orders in ſilence, and let not the moſt diſtant hint of the conduct of the army eſcape from your lips or your pen. Should you know nothing particular, your words muſt be mere conjecture, and in all probability quite wrong. Should a material circumſtance come to your knoowledge, what infamy muſt follow your diſcloſing it!

Company and chearfulneſs are abſolutely neceſſary, but to drink to exceſs is inexcuſable. The lives of thouſands depend on the ſobriety of officers. How can a drunkard guide men truly, when his own legs mutiny and refuſe his commands?

Be charitable, be generous, according to your power; but ſeldom give money to a ſoldier. When you think proper to reward or encourage, there are other ways infinitely more uſeful to them.

Riſe early and examine your command; keep them reaſonably employed, and under the ſtricteſt diſcipline; but let your own example keep pace with your precepts.

Have all your affairs in ſo nice and exact an order as to be always ready to march at a moment's warning. All men ought to accuſtom themſelves to regularity, but none requires it more than a ſoldier.

Your natural good temper will prevent your giving offence to any one, and perhaps incline you to bear patiently thoſe offered to you; but have a care, and, let what will be the conſequence, permit no man to taunt or inſult. Should the leaſt particle of contempt fall on you, quit a ſervice where you muſt do more harm than good.

With regard to your preſent enemies, hold them not too cheap. Speak of them as men of an unhappy education, led away by falſe maxims, and prejudiced to erroneous principles; they are or ought to be our brethren. Let your humanity extend to them as far as ſafety and prudence will permit. If abſolute and fatal neceſſity compels you to ſtrike, let the ſword fall from no other motive but the general good. Let it be effectual but inſtant. In that unhappy caſe drive every womaniſh weakneſs from your heart, and conſider that too much lenity and tenderneſs may be cruelty to your country. The action, or neceſſary purſuit over, let clemency and compaſſion fill your breaſt. Should you conquer, be all mildneſs and charity. Comfort the priſoner, aſſiſt the wretched and wounded. Speak peace to deſpairing ſouls, and, if poſſible, ſhew them the joys of freedom and liberty. But I have done, and diſcharged the office annexed to love and friendſhip. If my hints are uſeleſs to you, perhaps you may know thoſe to whom they may be of ſervice. I ſend you my old faithful companion Monſieur de Feuquiere, read him carefully, for he is able to inſtruct. I likewiſe ſend you Polybius, with the annotations of Monſieur de Follard. You find I am an old fellow by my long-winded tale, but I ſhall appear more ſo when you conſider I end where I ought to have begun, by recommending to you the ſervice of God, and obedience to his ordinances. A righteous and a godly life is the beſt preparative for death. Though all ought, yet none ſhould be more ready to obey that call than a ſoldier.

His life is every inſtant, in a peculiar manner, at ſtake. Think on this frequently, and your duty to God and man will certainly follow; and man and the Almighty will reward you with peace, content and happineſs. Into his hands I reſign you, and moſt fervently pray him to crown your cauſe with victory, and to continue his mercy to this land to lateſt poſterity.

WAS found on Friday evening laſt, in the butchers market, A LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a ſmall ſum of money and a cancelled note of hand. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again by applying to the printer.

January 25, 1776.

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1776. [Num. 159.

TOWER of LONDON, October 24.

BETWEEN the hours of nine and ten yeſterday morning, Mr. Stavely, of Half-moon ſtreet, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann, of Queen Anne ſtreet, Weſtminſter (both King's meſſengers) attended by a conſtable, repaired to the houſe of Stephen Sayre, Eſq; in Oxford-ſtreet. As an excuſe to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, theſe beggarly catchpoles of power pretended, that a forged draught, for two hundred pounds, had been iſſued by the bank, of which Mr. Sayre is a proprietor. Obtaining by ſuch raſcally means the interview they deſired, Mr. Sayre no ſooner appeared than the catchpoles acquainted him, that " they had an order ſigned by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into cuſtody, on a charge of high treaſon; and to ſearch for, ſeize, and carry with them, ſuch of his papers as they might deem effectual for their purpoſe."

Mr. Sayre heard the ſummons with compoſure, and obeyed its dictates with a manly dignity. Conſcious of his innocence, he ſmiled at the heinouſneſs of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the government riffers to plunder his eſcrutores, to ranſack his boxes, and to pillage his bureaus. No ſooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs. Macaulay (ſiſter to the Lord Mayor elect) another letter, addreſſed to the Livery of London, under the ſignature of " Barnard's Ghoſt," than they ſeized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling as men unaccuſtomed to honeſty, in the ſervice of government, uſually experience.

Mr. Sayre expreſſed his readineſs to accompany the King's catchpoles unto Lord Rochford's houſe, having previouſly diſpatched a ſervant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmoſt expedition. The King's meſſengers, thief-takers or catchpoles (call them which you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the preſence of Lord Rochford, and, leſt juſtice ſhould perceive the villainy of oppreſſion, her eyes were blinded, for Sir John Fielding was preſent. An information from one Richardſon, an Adjutant of the guards, was read. The charge contained in this information was to the following purport:

" That Stephen Sayre, Eſq; had expreſſed to him, the ſaid Richardſon, an intention of ſeizing the King's perſon, as his Majeſty went on Thurſday to the Parliament Houſe; alſo an intention of taking poſſeſſion of the Tower, and of overturning the preſent government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the ſeparate charges with that ſort of compoſure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he ſtated how very ſlightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardſon, the informer; he mentioned the only converſation which had ever paſſed between them; and he was about to enter more largely into the futility of the charge, when it was announced to Lord Rochford and the blind Juſtice, " that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." That the chicanery of courts might not be laid aſide, ſeveral meſſages paſſed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of right, was ſoon, very courteouſly, granted as a matter of favor. Mr. Reynolds was admitted, becauſe it was impoſſible, conſiſtent with juſtice, to refuſe his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following queſtion to Mr. Reynolds:

" Is it Mr. Sayre's deſire that you ſhould attend in his behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater ſhare of audacity than decorum, ſaid, " that this was not true." Mr. Reynolds, with a very proper degree of ſpirit, replied, " that Sir John Fielding, as a magiſtrate, might ſay that which, as a gentleman, he could not juſtify." The blind Knight then deſired that it might be aſked of Mr. Sayre " Whether he had ſent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, " he had ſent for him, without mentioning the place where he was to attend."

Theſe particulars being adjuſted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The firſt advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre, was this, " that he ſhould anſwer no interrogatories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might propound; and that he ſhould not ſign any paper."

The information, which contained the charge, was a ſecond time read at the requeſt of Mr. Sayre, who, ſmiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and ſaid, " that the whole was too ridiculous to be ſeriouſly attended to." An altercation then enſued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardſon, the informer. The two Middleſex juſtices, Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, were requeſted by the informer to ſilence Mr. Reynolds. He ſaved them the trouble by obſerving, " that he ſhould always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there ſaid of the informer, he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, " that if after conſulting the great law-officers of ſtate (which his Lordſhip would do of courſe) as the information did not amount a direct charge againſt Mr. Sayre, his Lordſhip ſhould think himſelf warranted to receive bail, ample and ſufficient bail ſhould be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he ſcorned to aſk a favor for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was ſoon afterwards committed a cloſe priſoner to the Tower.

It would be a ſcandalous omiſſion to conclude this narrative without doing juſtice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a ſubject of a free ſtate, his demeanor was manly; as a patriot, it was intrepid; as a gentleman, it was polite. He treated the malice of informers with the utmoſt contempt, the futility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he ſmiled at with ineffable diſdain. "The unhappy effects of ſuch informations government (Mr Sayre ſaid) had amply experienced by giving ear to Bernard and Hutchinſon. By falſe informations, and the vileſt of ſuggeſtions, theſe men had conſented to become the willing inſtruments in carrying on the purpoſes of a bloody minded adminiſtration. But whatever informers government might encourage, integrity was a ſhield which would protect men of honor from their ſhafts. Defended by that ſhield, Mr. Sayre ſaid, he ſhould enter the appartments of a priſon, conſcious that they would prove a ſafe aſylum for virtue."

October 30. We hear that Lord North's declaration in the Houſe of Commons, "that notwithſtanding the offers of foreign aſſiſtance his Majeſty had received, he was not fond of accepting any ſuch, unleſs in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity; and that he intended to ſend, at one and the ſame time, the moſt equitable terms of RECONCILIATION to our fellow ſubjects in America, and a moſt reſpectable part of our army and navy, to enforce obedience in caſe thoſe terms ſhould be rejected,"—meets with univerſal approbation.

The Duke of Grafton on Thurſday, in the Houſe of Lords, to the aſtoniſhment of almoſt every body, drew out his whole artillery againſt adminiſtration; he ſaid, the part they were taking againſt America was equally diſgraceful to ſtateſmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity,—that he trembled for the diſmemberment of ſo great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if ſome ſpecial check was not given to the dreadful operations of war; that if Adminiſtration was determined to go on, all he could do would be to give them every oppoſition in his power, and that he would not be reſtrained from this on any conſideration whatſoever; that he ſhould make all kind of buſineſs, nay even ſickneſs itſelf, bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwiſe permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the houſe. Likewiſe the Biſhop of Peterborough, in a ſtrain ſuitable to the dignity of his profeſſion, preſſed with great humanity the ſtoppage of human blood.

The minority is ſtrengthened this ſeſſion with the Duke of Grafton, the Biſhop of Peterborough, General Conway, and moſt of their connections in both houſes.

By virtue of a habeas corpus granted on Thurſday night by Lord Mansfield, Stephen Sayre, Eſq; was, on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, conveyed, by the proper officers of the Tower, to Lord Mansfield's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare. Meſſrs. Adair, Dayrell, Lucas, Alleyne and Lee, attended on the part of Mr. Sayre; and White, partner with the Solicitor of the Treaſury, on the part of the crown. After the two firſt mentioned counſel had deſcanted for ſome little time on the impropriety of Mr. Sayre's being committed to cloſe confinement by virtue of the warrant of commitment, which only conveyed a general charge; and Mr. White having declared that he had no inſtructions to oppoſe the bail, his Lordſhip called for the warrant of commitment; and, immediately after peruſing it, pronounced that he had not the leaſt doubt of Mr. Sayre's being intitled to bail; as he obſerved that that gentleman was only charged with treaſonable practices, and that he (Lord M.) ſhould not have refuſed the bail if Mr. Sayre had come without any counſel. Bail was accordingly directly offered and accepted, viz. Mr. Sayre himſelf in five hundred pounds, and John Reynolds and Coote Purdon, Eſqrs. in two hundred and fifty pounds each.

Mr. Sayre very politely thanked Lord Mansfield for his readineſs in granting the writ, and conſequently giving him his perſonal liberty, at the ſame time obſerving, that he hoped his Lordſhip would join with him "in looking back with veneration on the wiſdom and ſpirit of our anceſtors, in guarding the ſubject by ſuch effectual barriers againſt the inroads of deſpotiſm in the worſt of times." To which his Lordſhip replied, "I hope ſo too, Mr. Sayre let us both act conſtitutionally, and we ſhall fall into no difficulties or dangers."

Mr. Sayre afterwards returned with his lady to their houſe in Oxford-ſtreet, and his friends to their reſpective homes.

The Lord Mayor was preſent, and received very politely by Lord Mansfield.

Upwards of ſix hundred veſſels, which uſed to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Tueſday, October 31.

This day, though the Houſe ſat but a ſhort time, they went through a great deal of private buſineſs.

The reſolution of Monday, "that a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty," was reported and agreed to, and a Committee of Supply accordingly appointed.

The Hon. Mr. Maſham gave notice, that if no ſatisfaction was intended to be given relative to the meaſures of introducing Hanoverian troops into the dominions of Great-Britain, without the previous conſent of Parliament, he would in a few days move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity; but it would ſpare him the trouble, if the Miniſter would now riſe and tell him, whether he or his friends had ſuch a bill in contemplation.

Lord North ſaid, that he could not, with all the attention and little abilities he was maſter of, ſee the meaſure in the light that he underſtood ſeveral other gentlemen did; that however, as an individual member, he ſhould not oppoſe it. He ſaid he had conſulted ſeveral perſons on whoſe judgment he could confide, and they all agreed a bill of indemnity was never paſſed but in caſes where private actions lay, and damages might be ſought; that in the only two inſtances which happened of late years, the permitting the importation of raw hides, and prohibiting the exportation of corn, the reaſons aſſigned for paſſing bills of indemnity on both thoſe occaſions were, that private reparation might be purſued by an action at law. Theſe, his Lordſhip ſaid, were his ideas. If taken upon any other ground, it might extend to an impeachment, and might endanger his head, but he was quite eaſy on that head, becauſe he could not be yet perſuaded that he had acted improperly or illegally in adviſing the meaſure. He concluded by offering to the conſideration of the Houſe a reſolution which he was willing to ſubmit to, and which he hoped would ſatisfy all parties. He read part of it, but it did not ſeem reliſhed. It expreſſed great thanks to his Majeſty, for his care and ſolicitude for the intereſt of his people; and, by dark conſtructive implication, it might be ſuppoſed to bear a meaning that might be again interpreted into ſomething like a claim, that the preſent meaſure ſhould not be brought into precedent on any future occaſion.

Mr. Maſham replied, the reſolution was by no means ſatisfactory, and that a vote of one Houſe of Parliament ought never to be permitted to ſupercede the law of the land; beſides it would be deſtitute of the aſcertainment of thoſe facts always neceſſary to aſcertain what is or is not the law of the land.

Lord North anſwered, that if a vote of one houſe was not ſufficent, a conference might be held with the other, and the matter laid before his Majeſty by way of addreſs, by which means it would come under the cognizance of every branch of the legiſlature.

Gov. Johnſtone ſaid, he was neither ſatisfied with the intended motion, nor propoſed reſolution. He remembered very well at the time of paſſing the laſt bill of indemnity, for prohibiting the exportation of corn, there was a ſpeech attributed to Lord Mansfield, who when he pleaſes, ſays the Governor, can ride the horſe of liberty moſt ably; where inſtead of ſpeaking of private actions, or approving of bills of indemnity, he contended that nothing but a downright pardon, reciting the crime, ſhould be a proper indemnification for thoſe who ſhould adviſe his Majeſty to ſuperſede the laws.

Mr. Maſham then gave notice that he ſhould, in purſuance of what he firſt ſuggeſted, move the houſe for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity.

HOUSE of LORDS, Wedneſday, November 1.

The Duke of Richmond moved in the Houſe of Lords, for leave to enter a proteſt, in the name of myſelf and other Lords, againſt the addreſs of the Houſe preſented to the King on Friday laſt, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the Houſe, that proteſts ſhould be entered the next day after the deciſion of any buſineſs, which made it neceſſary to aſk leave of the Houſe, upon this occaſion.

The Duke of Mancheſter then made an introductory ſpeech to the following motion; that this Houſe is of opinion, that introducing any part of the King's Electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the ſervice of the Crown of Great-Britain, previous to the conſent of Parliament, is dangerous and unconſtitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a juſtification of the meaſures as ſafe, conſtitutional, and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous queſtion; that is, to take the ſenſe of the Houſe whether the depending motion ſhall be put.

An intereſting debate followed, and the ſpeakers in ſupport of the previous queſtion, or in favor of the legality and expediency of the meaſure of employing the Electoral troops were the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor. In ſupport of the Duke of Mancheſter's motion, the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Effingham, Lyttleton, Shelburne and Camden.

In the courſe of the debate, all the old arguments, reſpecting the American conteſt, were repeated, pro and con, but

The Duke of Grafton threw out ſome new information; purporting, that at a proper time, he would lay before the Houſe a ſketch of the force and expences required to carry on the war againſt America, and of the burthenſome taxes that would follow; his Grace nobly declared, that he could not any longer ſupport Adminiſtration, unleſs the Miniſtry changed their conduct againſt America; and in the ſtrongeſt terms he condemned the meaſure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before the meeting of Parliament.

Lord Camden ſpoke for a conſiderable time. His Lordſhip, after having gone ſhortly into the queſtion firſt moved, left it on a ſudden, and went into the great field of American diſputes and the meaſures taken by Parliament the laſt ſeſſion. He obſerved the Miniſters had acknowledged themſelves to have been deceived. He ſaid the great deceiver lay ſomewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himſelf. He pointed out ſeveral inſtances where they had been deceived, and by reaſon of which the flower of his Majeſty's army had been deſtroyed. He told the Houſe it was not now too late to ſettle the unhappy diſpute to the honor and happineſs of both countries. His Lordſhip ſpoke with his uſual greatneſs, though, at the ſame time, with much coolneſs and moderation.

Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond called upon the Lords in Adminiſtration to declare, whether they meant to lay the Petition of the Congreſs to the King before the Houſe? And they ſaid, that as there were grounds in that Petition for an honorable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the Houſe, if the Miniſtry would not. Lord Shelburne alſo declared, that the moſt extenſive operations, that could be required to carry on laſt year, or for the year enſuing, might be effected without employing one ſingle foreigner; and therefore that the meaſure of contracting for the Electoral troops was inexpedient as well as illegal.

The noble Lords in oppoſition ſeemed however very willing to acquit the miniſtry of all criminal intentions, if they would but acknowledge the meaſure to be unconſtitutional, and ſolicit the paſſing an act of indemnity! And it ſhould ſeem as if Lord North will be perſuaded by his friends to take this neceſſary ſtep to quiet the minds of thoſe who think the meaſure without it would be eſtabliſhed into a dangerous precedent.

The previous queſtion was put at eight o'clock, and paſſed on a diviſion, ſeventy-five againſt thirty-five, proxies on both ſides included.

OUT of the preſs, and now ſelling by Robert Bell in Third-ſtreet (price two ſhillings)

The SECOND EDITION of

COMMON SENSE,

Addreſſed to the inhabitants of America, on the following intereſting SUBJECTS.

I. Of the origin and deſign of government in general, with conciſe remarks on the Engliſh conſtitution.

II. Of monarchy and hereditary ſucceſſion.

III. Thoughts on the preſent ſtate of American affairs.

IV. Of the preſent ability of America, with ſome miſcellaneous reflections.

WRITTEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

Man knows no maſter ſave creating Heaven,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON.

To the PUBLIC.

In the Evening Poſt of laſt Thurſday, an author, without a name, hath aſſerted abſolute falſehoods; he ſaith he gave directions and orders to the publiſher of the firſt edition not to proceed. As ſoon as the printer and publiſher diſcovered the capricious diſpoſition of the oſtenſible author, he diſclaimed all future connexion, and by the publication of a ſecond edition, which he advertiſed in a news paper, immediately declared his deſirable independence from the trammels of catch-penny author-craft, whoſe cunning was ſo exceeding great as to attempt to deſtroy the reputation of his own firſt edition, by advertiſing intended additions before his earlieſt and beſt cuſtomers had time to read what they had ſo very lately purchaſed. Robert Bell, printer and publiſher both of the firſt and ſecond editions, neither heard nor received any orders not to proceed, therefore theſe aſſertions muſt be far from truth. Said Bell farther ſaith, if he had either heard or received any ſuch directions or orders, he would moſt certainly have treated them immediately with that contempt which ſuch unreaſonable, illegal, and tyrannic uſurpations over his freedom and liberty in buſineſs deſerved.—— When Mr. ANONYMOUS condeſcendeth again to puff his pamphlet (the imaginary triumph of which he hath not equanimity enough to bear without rendering himſelf ridiculous) and to reduce a price which himſelf had a ſhare in making, his brother bookſeller, who ſcorneth duplicity in buſineſs or ſentiment, wiſheth he may find out a more eligible mode of proving his attachment to generous principles than to lay the foundations of his generoſity in the deſpicable ebullitions of diſhoneſt malevolence.

N. B. Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions, 3 vol. with great variety of new and old books, may be had at Robert Bell's, next door to St. Paul's church, Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Alſo, as ſoon as poſſible, theſe intended additions to his preſent ſecond edition of Common Senſe, and then the price ſhall be as cheap as poſſible.

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS in hogſheads, MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels, COFFEE in barrels, and OSNABRUGS, to be ſold by HOWELL and DOUGLASS in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Strawberry-alley.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

Yeſterday Joſeph Read, Eſq; was elected Burgeſs for the city, inſtead of Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; who has reſigned.

It is ſaid two large tranſports laden with proviſions and ammunition, bound for Boſton, are taken and carried into Newbury-Port.

Captain Duncan Campbell, of the Royal Highland Emigrants, who was for ſome time confined in jail, is admitted to his parole.

On Wedneſday laſt departed this life in the ſixty-third year of his age, the much lamented JUDAH FOULKE, Eſq; who filled ſeveral public offices, and particularly that of High Sheriff of this city and county, with remarkable reputation. Without being indebted to riches or any very extenſive literary acquirements he rendered himſelf acceptable to perſons of all ranks. Candid, judicious, tolerant and inoffenſive, he conciliated the affections of people of all parties. Humane, liberal and ever ready to be ſerviceable, he acquired an uncommon ſhare of popular eſteem. Convivial, eaſy and ſincere, he was the pleaſing companion and the uſeful friend. Men of ſhowy and refined talents captivate our minds; but perſons, poſſeſſing qualities like thoſe of the deceaſed, ſieze upon our hearts; nor will their virtues ceaſe to be admired while truth, friendſhip and ſincerity continue to be revered among mankind. His remains were intered on Friday in Friends burial ground, attended by a very great number of reſpectable inhabitants of this city.

ERRATUM in our laſt. In page 44, ſecond col. line ſixth, for *eight miles*, read *three miles*.

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, the time of three Engliſh SERVANT MEN; one has four years to ſerve from the 26th of next March; the other two have each better than three years to ſerve. He has alſo for ſale a genteel FAMILY COACH, with harneſs complete for a pair of horſes. A pair of very ſerviceable BAY aged HORSES, fit for town or country work; a good family HORSE, very pleaſant under the ſaddle, and ſteady in harneſs; and a pair of high bred POINTERS, juſt fit to break. For particulars inquire of John Hales in Lombard-ſtreet, between Second and Front ſtreets.

A PARROT was caught in Water ſtreet, on the 19th inſtant. Whoever proves it their property, and pays charges, may have it by applying to Robert Maffet in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Walnut-ſtreet.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Swedes church, Philadelphia, a NEGRO MAN named Newry, about twenty-two years of age, a cooper by trade, about five feet nine inches high, a ſtout fellow, with thick legs, and a little knock kneed. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown mixed cloth jacket, a ſpotted flannel waiſtcoat, and a fuſtian one under it, a white ſhirt, an Oſnabrug one, two hats, one a rough beaver and almoſt new, a good pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of black ſtocking ditto, a pair of ſilver knee-buckles carved, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue yarn, the other mixed brown and white worſted, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, a pair of neat turned pumps with plated buckles, a white ſtock, and ſilver ſtockbuckle carved.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JOHN JONES, Cooper.

HUGH WALKER's STAGE BOAT, from Urbanna, is now lying at the Head of Elk, ready to take in freight or paſſengers for any part of Virginia. For particulars apply to John Ackroyd in Third-ſtreet, or Capt. Tatlow at Newcaſtle.

The Flying Nancy will poſitively ſail as ſoon as the river breaks up.

*** As ſaid Ackroyd is now quitting his ſtore, he requeſts all thoſe whoſe debs are paſt due, to ſettle immediately.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, and ſold by W. and T. Bradford at the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,

A NEW EDITION OF

COMMON SENSE,

Addreſſed to the inhabitants of America, with large and intereſting additions by the author, as will be expreſſed at the time of publication, among which will be a ſeaſonable and friendly admonition to the people called QUAKERS.

To the PUBLIC.

The encouragement and reception which this pamphlet hath already met with, and the great demand for the ſame, hath induced the publiſher of the firſt edition to print a new edition unknown to the author, who expreſsly directed him not to proceed therein without orders, becauſe that large additions would be made thereto; wherefore the new edition, lately advertiſed by the printer of the firſt, is without the intended additions.

That which is now in the preſs, and which, by appointment of the author, will be ſold as above, and at ſuch other places as will be mentioned at the time of advertiſing, will, notwithſtanding the additions, be reduced to one half of the price of the former edition, with allowance to thoſe who take quantities, in order to accommodate it to the abilities of every man.

Several hundreds are already beſpoke, one thouſand for Virginia

A German edition is likewiſe in the preſs.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

January 22, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the twentieth of this inſtant, a Scotch ſervant woman, named BARBARY ABERCROMBY, about twenty-ſeven years of age, of a fair complexion, middle ſized; had on, when ſhe went away, a home made jacket and petticoat of dark brown, with one blue ſhalloon petticoat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and delivers her to the keeper of the work-houſe, ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOSIAH HIBARD,
Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County.

N. B. She croſſed the Middle Ferry Sunday afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1776. [Num. 160.

LONDON, November 17.

ORDERS were on Tueſday night ſent to Portſmouth for the Greyhound ſloop of war, now in dock, and fitting for America, to be got ready with all poſſible deſpatch. It is reported ſome perſons are to go in this ſhip with powers to propoſe terms of reconciliation, the event of which may be known time enough to prevent the ſending more forces in the ſpring.

The calling in foreign troops ſeeming to be conſidered as an indiſpenſable meaſure by the friends of Adminiſtration, it was judiciouſly remarked by General Conway, that if once we ſet America the example, ſhe too would apply for foreign aid; and if ſhe offered her commerce to France, he did not doubt but that country, finding England had applied to Ruſſia for aid, would protect America, and thus a general war be brought on.

Lord Weymouth will be appointed Lord of Trade and Plantations, in the room of the Earl of Dartmouth, now Lord Privy Seal.

The order of the day being yeſterday read, in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Burke propoſed his much talked of plan for a reconciliation between the mother country and America. After very ably touching upon the general grounds of the diſpute, and pointing out the apparent errors of adminiſtration, this accompliſhed orator begged leave to introduce a conciliatory bill, which he read to the Houſe, and was up full three hours and half, in giving a full account of the reaſons and their force upon which every clauſe of his bill was framed, and the happy purport which it might effect. Capt. Walſingham, in a ſhort ſpeech, ſeconded Mr. Burke's motion. A long and intereſting debate enſued, which continued many hours. The following are the names of the principal ſpeakers, and the order in which they roſe, Mr. Burke, Capt. Walſingham, Welbore Ellis, Sir George Saville, Mr. Grey Cooper, Lord Oſſory, Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Lord Advocate, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. St. John, Mr. Adam, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. George Onſlow, Governor Pownall, Mr. Mackworth, Lord George Germaine, Mr. Charles Fox, and the Solicitor General.

Sir Jeffery Amherſt, General Hervey, and General Frazer, it is ſaid, are all fixed on, and have agreed to go to America next ſpring, if the unhappy difference ſubſiſts ſo long between Great-Britain and her colonies.

At twelve o'clock this day arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Harriot packet, Captain Lee, to Falmouth; ſhe has brought a great many letters. This is the laſt mail that will arrive from thence till farther orders.

The Charming Sally, Wilſon, a tranſport from London to Boſton, is loſt on the Goodwin Sands, and all the people periſhed.

Captain Nichols, of the Juno, was in company with the Annapolis, Captain Hanſick, on the thirteenth inſtant in Mount's Bay, both cloſe to the rocks, which Captain Nichols cleared with the greateſt difficulty; and he ſuppoſes that the Annapolis ſtruck and went immediately to pieces, as he ſaw nothing of her afterwards. He ſays there was no chance of any of the people being ſaved, as it blew very hard from the S. W. Captain Nichols was obliged to throw one hundred hogſheads of tobacco, and a great quantity of ſtaves over board.

A ſhip with General Burgoyne and Earl Percy are hourly expected at Dover from Boſton; the latter of whom, we hear, will not return to join his regiment there again in the ſpring, at the requeſt of his noble father, he being the eldeſt ſon, his Grace has been heard to declare it publicly, that for the ſake of a commiſſion he ſhould not run the riſk of his life and a dukedom together.

On Monday laſt Mr. Alderman Oliver gave notice to the Houſe of Commons that he ſhould that day ſe'nnight, make a motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, requeſting him to impart to the Houſe who were the original authors and adviſers of the meaſures which have been purſued againſt America, before thoſe meaſures were propoſed to the Houſe. He ſaid he was not unaware of the advantages and diſadvantages of his ſituation in that Houſe. That he knew and lamented, that whilſt an unconnected individual was leſs liable to be carried away with any improper meaſure of party or faction, ſuch a perſon was for the ſame reaſon, and at the ſame time, leſs likely to be ſucceſsful in any meaſure that he could poſſibly propoſe.

That no man or party of men having a perſonal right to claim his aſſiſtance and ſupport, ſo he would have no perſonal claim to, and (if he had any experience in theſe matters) he feared he could have but little reaſonable expectation of the aſſiſtance and ſupport of others.

He ſaid that being of this opinion, and not acting in concert, he ſhould not have ventured at this time to make any motion in that Houſe, if that which he had to offer was not attended with circumſtances of a very ſingular nature, which intitled it to the countenance and ſupport equally of both ſides of the Houſe.

He ſaid it could not have eſcaped any one's notice what decidedly contrary opinions had been all along declared on the different ſides of the Houſe, relative to the meaſures againſt America.

That whilſt Adminiſtration triumphed and exulted in the juſtice and wiſdom, and, what is more, in the popularity of their meaſures, for, he ſaid, they were repeatedly boaſting that the ſenſe of the nation was with them, yet thoſe meaſures had been treated on the other ſide of the Houſe with every expreſſion of deteſtation and contempt.

This being the caſe, he ſaid his motion would ſerve as a teſt of the ſincerity and conſiſtency of both ſides. For that, if they were ſincere, both, thoſe who admired and thoſe who abhorred thoſe meaſures, muſt equally wiſh to know, and make known, the perſons who are really entitled to their admiration or abhorrence.

That the motion, therefore, which he intended to make, containing neither cenſure nor praiſe, and for the ſupport of which he ſhould truſt to the conſiſtency of both ſides of the Houſe, would be merely to this effect, That an humble addreſs (for addreſſes, he ſaid, were now in faſhion) be preſented by the Houſe to his Majeſty, humbly requeſting him to impart to the Houſe, who were the original authors and adviſers to his Majeſty of the meaſures which have been purſued

againſt America, before thoſe meaſures were propoſed in Parliament.

Brief abſtract of the debate on the Duke of Grafton's third motion yeſterday in the Houſe of Lords.

The Duke of Grafton urged the neceſſity of this reſolution being complied with, that Parliament might know how far the army intended to be ſent to America was able to cope with the Provincials.

Lord Townſhend, from a variety of cauſes, ſhewed the improbability of coming at a juſt account, and the folly, if it was practicable, of giving ſuch an account to the houſe.

Lord Dartmouth ſaid the motion apparently inferred, that the King's miniſters were in the ſecrets of the Congreſs, and declared it would be highly improper, even were adminiſtration in poſſeſſion of the knowledge required, to ſuffer the rebels to learn that they had a full account of their plan, but that ſo far he could inform the noble Duke, the Congreſs had reſolved to have a ſtanding army of 27,000 men in pay.

The Duke of Manchester renewed the argument of the illegality and tyranny of taking ſubjects money without their conſent, and mentioned the old ſtory of the flattering courtier who told Francis the firſt that the lives and fortunes of all his ſubjects were at his diſpoſal; when a prelate, who was preſent, ſeverely rebuked him for daring to adviſe a King, whoſe conduct was governed by known laws, to do an act founded on the groſſeſt violence and injuſtice.

Lord Dartmouth, in a reply, remarked that the preſent motion looked like an inſult to the Houſe; for that the information required might be found every day at Almon's ſhop, and had been repeatedly publiſhed in many different newspapers.

This called up the Duke of Grafton, who juſtified it, declaring that it was founded in reaſon, juſtice, and in neceſſity; and that the refuſal to comply with it, and referring Lords to Mr. Almon's ſhop and the news-papers for intelligence, ſhewed that Adminiſtration were moſt ſhamefully inattentive, that they had not the proper information, and that they did not know what force they were to oppoſe, conſequently had no authority to promiſe ſucceſs the next campaign.

Lord Effingham obſerved, that the King's miniſters ſeemed afraid the gentlemen of the other houſe, by a compariſon of the American forces, and the number that muſt neceſſarily be raiſed to conquer them, ſhould be reminded of the ſupplies that yet remained to be aſked for. His Lordſhip added it was with him a matter of no doubt, much larger ſupplies were yet to be aſked for than had been voted, and he endeavoured to prove this remark by going into an arithmetical calculation of the number of men in America capable of bearing arms, taking into his calculation 450,000 perſons from the age of eighteen to forty-five, and ſtating that after making every allowance for thoſe who muſt be otherwiſe employed, the ſmalleſt number of ſoldiery muſt be 100,000; it therefore was in ſome degree reaſonable to aſſert, that 60,000 men were nothing when conſidered as a force to fight with thoſe who fought on their own ground, and under many very great and peculiar advantages.

The new matter that aroſe in the debate fell from Lord Mansfield, who, though he declared that he was ſo ill that he was apprehenſive his voice could not be heard, yet made a very audible and able ſpeech, greatly to the diſadvantage of the Americans. His Lordſhip ſhewed, from hiſtory, that almoſt from their firſt ſettlement, and at different periods ſince, particularly in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, the New-Englanders had made faint attempts to throw off their dependency on the Parliament. They are a lamentable picture of tyranny and oppreſſion exerciſed by the preſent leaders of the rebellion in America; ſaid it was beyond any thing ever heard of before. He obſerved that all the colonies now aimed at independency, either with the name of the King or without it; that only one noble Lord in that Houſe (Lord Coventry) and one great writer out of it (Dr. Tucker, Dean of Glouceſter) ſeem to have hit on the true alternative in the diſpute; either to make the colonies ſubmit to the ſupreme legiſlative authority of Great-Britain, or totally to abandom them, and then treat with them for peace as an independent country.

Yeſterday the indemnity bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for Tueſday next. And the Houſe was again put into a committee on the petition from Nova-Scotia; in which they made ſome progreſs, and are to report their reſolution (of accepting eight per cent on all goods imported into that colony, in the lieu of other taxes) tomorrow.

Lord North gave notice he had matter of great conſequence to impart to the Houſe towards the latter end of the week.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 19.

Some time this week two tenders ſeized, and carried into Norfolk harbour, a topſail veſſel belonging to Mr. Richie of Hobb's hole, laden with ſalt.

We are informed that ſix hundred Georgian troops had marched for St. Auguſtine, to reduce that important place to the obedience of the United Colonies.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Bellew to Col. Howe, dated Liverpool, off Norfolk, December 30, 1775, before the dedeſtruction of that place.

"SIR,

"As I hold it incompatible with the honor of my commiſſion to ſuffer men in arms againſt their Sovereign and the laws to appear before his Majeſty's ſhips, I deſire you will cauſe your ſentinels in the town of Norfolk to avoid being ſeen, that women and children may not feel the effects of their audacity; and it would not be imprudent if both were to leave the town. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

HENRY BELLEW."

To Robert Howe, Eſq;

Col. HOWE's Anſwer.

Norfolk, Dec. 30, 1775.

"I am too much of an officer to wiſh you to do any thing incompatible with the honor of your commiſſion, or to recede myſelf from any point which I conceive to be my duty. Under the influence of reciprocal feelings, conſequences may enſue which either perhaps would chooſe to avoid. Our ſentinels have received orders not to fire at your boats, or any other, unleſs approaching the ſhore in a hoſtile manner. If they exceed this order, we would puniſh them ourſelves, or if you do it, we ſhall thank you for it. If, however, your reſentment extends farther than merely to them, I ſhould wiſh the inhabitants of the town, who have nothing to do in this matter, may have time to remove with their effects, and as to the reſt, I ſhould be unworthy of the reſpect of a man of your character if I conſulted any thing but my duty. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

ROBERT HOWE."

To Henry Bellew, Eſq;

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.